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The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED 1858

VOL XCVI



Conklin
SELF-FILLING PEN

PARLIAMENT'S SESSION IS BROUGHT TO A CLOSE

Remaining Business Wound Up
Yesterday in Great
Hurry

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Question Asked as to Withholding of
Royal Assent From British
Columbia Immigration Bill

Ottawa, April 27.—The beautiful spring weather and the presence of the military drew a large crowd to Parliament Hill this afternoon to witness the prorogation of parliament. Both houses had to work at racehorse speed this morning to clear the order paper and complete "concurrence" before 3 p.m.

Armand Lavergne enquired what truth there was in the report that Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir had withheld the royal assent to a bill passed by the British Columbia legislature respecting immigration. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that the matter had not been brought to the attention of the government.

Mr. Borden enquired if there was any further news respecting the western coal strike. Mr. Fielding answered that there was no change in the situation since yesterday.

On the arrival of the Governor-General at the senate chamber the commons were sent for and then the royal assent given to a number of bills, making 142 for the session. The third session of the tenth parliament was then closed with the following speech from the throne:

"Hon. gentlemen of the senate, gentlemen of the house of commons: In bringing to a close the third session of the tenth parliament of Canada, I desire to express to you my thanks for the care and assiduity you have shown in the discharge of your important duties, the results of which are apparent in many important acts which must prove of great benefit to the country."

"I am glad to observe that the fiscal period terminating on the last day of March was in proportion to its length the most prosperous in the history of the Dominion, and that the present indications are that the expansion of the country's trade and revenue will continue during the year that we are now entering upon, a fact that is particularly gratifying in view of the important undertakings to which Canada is committed."

"The stream of immigrants entering the Dominion continues yearly to expand, and it is very satisfactory to note that a larger number are coming from the British Isles than in former years."

"The recent revision of the tariff will, it is believed, meet with the general approval of the trade, removing as it does many inequalities heretofore existing."

"One of the most important of the subjects which have engaged your attention is that of the subsidies and allowances to be paid out of the Dominion treasury to the several provinces. I trust that the proposed changes in the imperial legislation respecting which you have adopted an address to His Majesty, will, if enacted, go far towards removing the grievances of which the provincial governments have complained as to the insufficiency of their revenues. The substantial aid now offered towards the establishment of cold storage should stimulate the erection of these necessary adjuncts to the preservation of perishable foods."

"I have observed with gratification the passage of an act having for its object the maintenance of industrial peace in all public utilities. This legislation has already been applied with success. It is confidently expected that when the provisions of the act for the settlement of industrial disputes are fully understood both employees and employers will be ready to refer their differences to boards of investigation and conciliation, and thus

avoid the evils following strikes and lockouts."

"The arrangements lately made between the imperial and Canadian postal departments providing for a substantial reduction on newspapers and periodicals coming from the United Kingdom have, I am glad to know, been received with much satisfaction as a measure likely to promote a freer communication between the Mother Country and Canada."

"Gentlemen of the house of commons, I thank you in His Majesty's name for the liberal supplies you have granted for the public services."

"Honorable gentlemen of the senate, gentlemen of the house of commons, in now relieving you from your duties, let me express the hope that when we meet again at the next session an equally prosperous condition will prevail throughout Canada, and in the meantime let us not forget to express gratitude to a kind Providence for the many blessings conferred upon our country."

The Liberals had a wind-up jollification this morning, and a congratulatory cable was sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The premier replied to John Tomlin, chairman, as follows: "Most cordial thanks to the boys. Everything well here. (Signed) Laurier."

WORKMEN IN TORONTO

SEEK HIGHER WAGES

Many Have Already Succeeded
and Many More Will
Try

Toronto, April 27.—Interest in the labor situation is daily becoming more intense. Though several of the unions have passed successfully through troublesome periods, and have arranged for at least another year, they are in the midst of a fight for better conditions, and trouble is said to be rapidly approaching for others.

Plasterers are to receive an increase of 5 cents per hour, commencing July 1, thus bringing the wages to 50 cents per hour.

Brewery workers get an advance of \$10 per week and a reduction of 2½ hours per week.

Iron moulders and core makers have gained Saturday afternoon the year around 15 cents per day advance in wages.

At present there are on strike 250 cabinet, 225 picture frame workers, 16 marble workers, 15 plumbers, 30 painters, in all over 500. Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, feeders, stereotypers, plumbbers, structural iron workers, street railway employees, coopers, coal drivers, teamsters and sheet metal workers have made demands for an advance in wages, and it is reported that many of them will be compelled to fight to get it. The structural iron workers and sheet metal workers are looked upon as probable strikers for May 1, with the plumbers on May 15.

FIRE AT OSHAWA

Oshawa, Ont., April 27.—The large Frost & Woods factory, recently purchased by John Stacey and turned into a planing mill, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, with insurance of \$7,000.

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COAL MINES SITUATION

Fernie, April 27.—The situation is unchanged. The vote of the miners at Coieman is reported around town to have given a majority against going back to work, but from inquiries among the operators the report is not confirmed.

MURDER OR SUICIDE

Atlantic City, N. J., April 27.—Frank Ireland, aged 24 years, of Snell's Landing, N. J., was found dead at a hotel here today, where he was employed as a watchman, with a bullet wound in the head. Mrs. Clara Robinson, of Philadelphia, was found beside the body weeping bitterly. She was arrested, but the police believe Ireland committed suicide. The woman told the police she heard the report of the revolver, entered Ireland's room and found him dying, with the revolver lying at his side.

Ellender, the dead civil engineer,

COLONIAL DIFFERENCES WITH UNITED STATES

Foreign Secretary Gets Views
of Premiers Laurier
and Bond

DISTASTEFUL MODUS VIVENDI

Associated Press Version of Canada's
Contentions Regarding the
Matters in Dispute

London, April 27.—Foreign Secretary Grey is taking advantage of the presence of the colonial premiers in London to obtain the first-hand views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Bond on the questions pending between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland respectively.

The foreign secretary has already held one conference with Sir Robert but it was largely taken up with the discussion of the modus vivendi, which the United States and Great Britain signed to cover the last fishing season, and to which the Newfoundland premier strenuously objected, on the ground of "interference with the rights of the colony."

Further interviews will occur, looking to the permanent settlement of the fisheries dispute. It is recognized that this is not easy of accomplishment, as there is a strong sentiment against any interference of the imperial government with the affairs of the colony.

The Canadian negotiations are giving the foreign secretary even more trouble than those in which Newfoundland is interested, but every effort will be put forth to bring about a modus vivendi.

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GAS STOVES

The VICTORIA GAS CO. has a large and varied assortment of Cookers and Heaters from..... \$2.50 to \$35.00
Call at the demonstration room, corner Fort and Langley Streets, and see them in operation.

Irish BISCUITS Irish

From W. R. Jacobs & Co., Dublin.

POLO BISCUITS, per package.....	15c
WEE PET BISCUITS, per package	15c
COLONIAL BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
MILK BISCUITS, per lb.....	35c
CINDERELLA BISCUITS, per lb.	35c

W. O. WALLACE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Tel. 312. The Family Grocer



Easy Fitting

THAT IS TO SAY, SPRING SUITS, either single or double breasted, that have all the grace of style, and yet the wearer has the most perfect ease—ease of body because the fit is absolutely correct, ease of mind because the style is absolutely correct. These points are guaranteed in

20th Century Suits
AT
\$18, \$20, \$22
\$25, \$27, \$30

SOLE AGENTS

WILSONS
83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

A Great Help

When Washing Clothes put One Tablespoonful of

PENDRAY'S AMMONIA

In each bucket of warm water, if used with

White Swan Soap

You will find washing can be done with one-half the labor.

N. B.—Get PENDRAY'S AMMONIA, it's strong.

RUNS INTO CAR AND IS SERIOUSLY HURT

William Hagmann, Employee of Jubilee Greenhouses Has Several Ribs Broken

William Hagmann, an employee of the Jubilee greenhouses, had several ribs broken and was badly shaken up last evening as a result of stepping in front of an electric car while in motion.

Hagmann attempted to board a car going west on Government street, but missed it, and started to run after it. After following the car for a short distance he gave up the chase and turned to cross the street, stepping directly in front of car No. 22 going in the opposite direction. The motor-man turned on the brakes at once but could not stop the car in time to avoid

an accident. Hagmann was knocked down, fell under the fender and was dragged a short distance. Owing to the motorman's promptness the car was stopped before it had gone three yards and Hagmann escaped more serious injury, perhaps death.

Thus injured man was carried into the cigar store at the corner of government street and Trounce avenue, and from there was removed to the police station, where Dr. Holden made an examination of his injuries. This examination was supplemented by another made by Drs. Hart and Fraser, who were called in by Superintendent Gibson of the street railway company. They reported that several ribs were broken and ordered the man's removal to the Royal Jubilee hospital, where he is being looked after.

Hagmann, who is over 60 years of age, lives alone at No. 5 Vancouver avenue.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Prince Lovoff, head of the Zemstvo famine relief organization, reports that scurvy and other diseases are spreading in the famine districts, and that further aid is needed at once.

APRIL GARDEN SCENE IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA

"Victoria, the Garden City of the West." How often is that expression met with, emblazoned on the literature disseminated the world over in order to attract tourists to the capital of British Columbia. The average resident, noting the description, either indifferently passes it over or reads it with simple boisterous amusement. It will go to show that the statement that Victorians scarcely appreciate the charm of climate, the beauty of natural scenery and the profusion of floral wealth with which they are surrounded at practically all seasons of the year. While the environment of this part of Vancouver Island is delightful and while it is no exaggeration to say that Victoria is a city of gardens, there is one comparatively little spot, an area scarcely more than two acres in extent, upon which nature judiciously assisted by those who have made a special study of all that is most artistic in the cultivation of flowers, has plentifully bestowed her loveliest gifts.

Approach to Gardens

This Little Eden, if it may be so termed, is reached with ease, providing one has very explicit directions as to the route and understands clearly the narrow way which must be traversed. "Runnymede" is the name of the avenue which leads to the aforementioned garden, carrying one back in mind to those school days when the events of early British history, with all the annoying dates with which they were tagged, were drilled into our befogged heads hour after hour. It is one of those fascinating roadways branching off Foul Bay road and running, now this way and again in the other, through verdure as green as that found anywhere on the far-famed Emerald Isle. Here and there are the wild lilies which always accompany the spring months in Victoria, while other wild flowers peculiar to the season sprout everywhere, increasing the interest in the scene and accentuating the anticipation of seeing the "garden of gardens" to which Runnymede avenue is the approach.

Beautiful Spot

On reaching this, undoubtedly the most beautiful spot to be found in or near Victoria, the visitor, as a rule, is constrained to remain at the entrance to the garden and take it all in or, at least, just as much as possible. It would be difficult to describe adequately the first impression borne to the mind in viewing what the richness of Victoria's soil, the equitable temperature which Victoria enjoys, combined with the knowledge of floral lore possessed by Messrs. Wallace and Wollaston, has been able to accomplish. After looking at bed upon bed of gloriously colored tulips, delicately tinted daffodils and narcissi, spreading in all directions, all with their blossoms turned towards the light, drinking in the rays of the sun, the first words which sprang to the lips of the writer were, "The perfection of loveliness." The gentleman in charge, Mr. Smith, did not agree with the exclamation. He said that the adjective "which" was generally used by visitors was "exquisite," and that it was not wise to depart from the custom. However, it was not time to indulge in sarcasm and there was still in store a pleasurable hour or so to stroll in and out among the flower beds and to inspect more closely the innumerable varieties of flowers which make up this Arcadia.

Growth of Holly

Before starting it was remarked that the beauty of the garden was heightened by regular rows of holly trees, all apparently of about the same age. It was explained that these served a double purpose; they added to the general charm of softening the high colors of the tulips and, during the winter months, had a marketable value which was by no means to be disregarded. "Victoria's reputation in the line in which we are engaged is not confined to the smaller varieties which you see," remarked Mr. Smith. "At Christmas time any quantity of holly may be sold. This city is about the only place at which it can be obtained on the coast. At that season demands come from all quarters. Heretofore we have not been able to supply everybody, but as you have noticed, we have the future in view, and in a few years will be able to materially increase our shipments." His words were verified, undoubtedly, by the scene. The trees mentioned were strung from one end of the field to the other, forming a background which could not be excelled.

When Mr. Smith brought up the question of the commercial value of holly he touched on a theme which, in itself, contains sufficient substance for a longer article than is usually contained in a newspaper. It was only recently that it was discovered by Victorians, who, whether deservedly or otherwise, have a reputation of being somewhat slow to comprehend such matters, that this tree was valuable and that it could be turned into "cold, hard cash" if properly handled.

Messrs. Wallace and Wollaston of the Runnymede Bush Garden (call it that for convenience sake) were among the first to realize the fact outlined.

Their enterprise did not confine them to the cultivation of the species of flowers referred to, and forthwith, they planted a large amount of holly. It is growing splendidly. Each year the market is increasing. Victoria's reputation is extending throughout all the largest cities of the Pacific coast, even as far as the Atlantic seaboard, both on the Canadian and the United States side of the boundary line, and so favorable are the indications that it does not appear an out of the way prediction that the cultivation and the shipment of holly from this city will expand to such an extent as to become an industry of considerable importance.

Visitors Invited

Messrs. Wallace and Wollaston invite visitors to see the wonders of floral cultivation. They state that those who would like to witness what care and the proper attention may bring forth when combined with a suitable environment, will be made welcome. They are not selfish in their possessions, but will show what and, moreover, enumerate the different varieties and explain the best methods to adopt in their cultivation. Therefore it would be in the interests of all amateur horticulturists, all who take a delight in the gardens which surround their homes, spending a few hours in the garden which has been described will thereby conduct in an indirect way to the improvement of individual gardens and, generally speaking, in the beautifying of the capital city of British Columbia—"the garden of the west."

Over Million Bulbs

But to return to the flowers. At the time of digression Mr. Smith and the writer were about to make a closer inspection of the secrets of the garden, but at the outset the former made an interesting assertion that there were something like one million and a half tulip flowering, and many more in the process of development. The capacity of the garden had been increased since last year to a large extent because of the fact that the quality of the flowers was becoming widely known. This was evidenced by the orders constantly being received. With these remarks a bed of blood red tulips was pointed out, further on was indicated a waving bunch of the same species variegated in hue, and in another direction was shown a collection pure white in complexion and emitting a soft and delicious perfume. It would be useless to attempt to con-

tinue enumerating. It is sufficient to say that in the confusingly large number of varieties of tulips were found some of almost every imaginable color. Some were a mixture of white and pink, others of red and white with streaks of other appropriate hues, in fact the blends in every instance were of such an artistic character that it might almost be thought that the texture was wax and the coloring executed through the medium of paint and a brush.

Narcissus and Daffodils

In another portion of the garden, which was reached after an inspection of many different evidences of floral achievement, was a profusion of narcissi and daffodils. They are all narcissi, botanically speaking. Those who have seen these flowers in the average garden in and around Victoria must acknowledge that no soil or climate better adapted to them. In the parlance of the ordinary amateur gardener, "they do exceedingly well." To see them in all their glory, however, one should visit Messrs. Wallace and Wollaston's garden. There they thrive. The blossoms are as large as the palm of the hand and the stems, in most cases, are over two feet in length. What better evidence could be required that the statement to the effect that Victoria is a garden city is correct? The question was asked by Mr. Smith as he proudly pointed to the mass of blossoms extending for hundreds of yards in all directions. And to it there could be no answer except that those who were making the statement for the purpose of attracting the attention of those residing in less favored climates were justified.

Commercial Value

The beauty of the wealth of flowers having been enjoyed to the fullest extent, some idea of their value, from a commercial standpoint, to the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Wollaston and Wallace, was elicited by dint of judicious questioning. Mr. Smith was perfectly willing to give all the information at his command. He took his visitor into the packing house, a neat but far from imposing building situated at one end of the gardens. Here he displayed a large number of shapely cut bunches of tulips, daffodils and narcissi. "These," he remarked, "are destined for Winnipeg, where they will arrive in just as good condition as they are at present. We pack them together tightly in small boxes, carefully wrapped, and in that way they stand the transportation without injury."

Many Large Shipments

Mr. Smith went on to say that already large shipments had been forwarded to different centres. Manitoba's capital had received quantities, while other points in the prairie provinces had asked for shipments. Some had gone to St. Paul, Minneapolis and other places in that and in other intervening states. Naturally, however, the largest demand was in Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, and the cities of Washington; Vancouver, New Westminster and neighboring cities situated in British Columbia. The bulb gardens of Victoria, it was averred, were better known by the lovers of the artistic residing in places where these beauties are not to be found in such profusion, than among those living in their midst—Victorians. The business is increasing every year and promised soon to become so large that even with the present comparatively large output, it would be impossible to supply the ever increasing requirements.

May Enlarge Garden

For this reason it is quite probable, indeed it is more than likely that Messrs. Wallace and Wollaston will need to enlarge their garden this fall. "They have in mind some such project, although it has not yet assumed definite form. By bringing more land under cultivation and by augmenting the facilities for shipping it would be possible to add materially to the yearly output in this line. Mr. Wallace, who has a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to floral life, affirms that for bulbs growing there could not be obtained anywhere on the North American continent a spot more suitable than that which he has selected. Of all his plants, number, as stated, many over a million, there is scarcely one which has not thrived and, therefore, he will not hesitate immediately if it is deemed expedient, to extend the scope of his enterprise. That a market can be located for all the flowers produced he has not the slightest doubt; nor is he backward in asserting that from a business standpoint, the propagation of the bulb species in a climate such as is possessed by Victoria is exceedingly lucrative. He does not fear competition; rather he invites it. There is nothing more stimulating to trade, he says, and the more flowers that can be sent to other parts from Victoria the sooner this city will come to be looked upon as the source of the most beautiful specimens of the floral kingdom.

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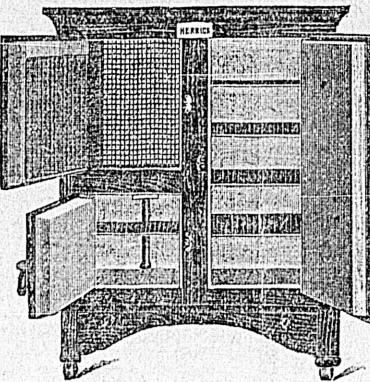
Illustrations

Those who might be inclined to think that the foregoing is somewhat of an exaggeration, whose indifference might lead them to miss a slight well worth seeing, because "you can't believe all you read in these newspapers" are referred to page seventeen of this edition. There will be found two illustrations of Messrs. Wallace and Wollaston's gardens. One portrays a portion of the tulip beds and another the daffodils and narcissi. After a look at these pictures, if the reader's indifference remains, there is but one conclusion, namely, that it would be useless to endeavor to use further persuasion.

Industry in Infancy

It is the general belief that the bulb industry, as far as it concerns Vic-

The "Herrick Odorless" Dry Air Refrigerator



THE Herrick system of refrigeration insures a perfect circulation of pure cold dry air, so absolutely dry that salt and matches can be kept in a Herrick for days without becoming damp. Odorless, Never Becomes Stale.

Celery, onions, any vegetable or fruit, will not taint milk or butter, proving absence of damp air. Milk will remain fresh and sweet 72 hours proving absence of germ life.

Ten degrees colder than any other refrigerator made.

Perfect Circulation.

It is not the cold alone, which is so essential in a refrigerator, but circulation of cold dry air forced by proper lines of construction, proper insulation and arrangement.

Construction.

The best possible throughout. Made of polished Quartered Oak. Nicely panelled.

Over-lapping doors practically airtight. Inside linings of the finest White Enamel.

From one-third to one-half more storage space than in the usual refrigerator of same outside dimensions.

A clean, dry, sanitary refrigerator will pay for itself every year in saving of ice, doctor's bills and waste food.

The only refrigerator that is free of breeding places for germs.

PRICES \$25 TO \$300. ICE BOXES \$10 TO \$25.

Catalogues cheerfully sent to all enquirers.

OGILVIE HARDWARE

LIMITED

Phone 1120

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

Timber is Trump

There is no safer or surer investment on the market today, with a certain gain in value, than

B. C. TIMBER

We have several blocks for sale, that have been carefully selected, at prices which will suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

THE PACIFIC COAST REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED

PHONE 1086 12 MacGregor Block, Opp. Driard Hotel, Victoria, B.C. PHONE 1085

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SMALL FARMS or FARMING LAND.

80 ACRES at Saanich, 75 cleared, per acre	\$200
50 ACRES at Saanich, 5 cleared, price	\$3,900
14 ACRES, Gordon Head, all cleared, per acre	\$400
10 ACRES, Gordon Head, 4 cleared, house, etc., per acre	\$500
28 1/2 ACRES, Gordon Head, all cleared, cottage and barn, per acre	\$550
21 1/2 ACRES, Gordon Head, all cleared, part in strawberries, per acre</td	

J. T. L. MEYER

P. O. Box 224. 32 Langley Street. Phone A1430

44 Acres, not far from Duncans; 40 under cultivation; fine new modern house, cost \$10,000; fine new barn and out-building, cost \$3,000; 5 acres orchard, in full bearing; station on property; 1½ miles from sea; well watered by streams \$20,000

100 Acres on Cowichan Bay; 30 cultivated, 10 slashed; water laid on to house; orchard in full bearing, good garden; ½ mile sea front; good anchorage for boats, well sheltered; beautiful scenery; machinery, implements and part of stock \$20,000

7-room house and full sized lot, North Park street \$2,500

5-room cottage and corner lot, James Bay \$1,550

5-room cottage and lot, South Pandora street \$1,150

4½ Acres, Saanich road, in city limits \$5,450

17 Acres, Richmond road, in city limits \$21,000

Acreage on Foul Bay road, Ross Bay and Oscar Street. Come and get particulars

SOME ONE SHOULD NOW TAKE ACTION

That is Opinion Regarding Establishment of Car Works in Victoria

MANY PEOPLE ENDORSE SCHEME

Ex-Mayor Hayward Thinks That the City Council Should Grant Liberal Assistance

The proposition for the establishment of car construction works in Victoria is creating considerable talk about the city, especially among those who are anxious to see the city develop into the industrial centre that nature designed it should be. People generally regard the scheme with favor, but the question is being asked, "Who is to take the matter up and push it to a successful conclusion?"

No answer to this question has so far been forthcoming, but it has been suggested that either the board of trade or the city council should take the initiative in the matter. Whether anything will be done by either of these bodies remains to be seen, but there the matter rests for the present. "I think," said Ex-Mayor Charles Hayward, "that the establishment of car construction works in Victoria would be a great thing for the city. Of course, I cannot speak on the matter as a practical man, but I can see no reason why they should not be a success in every way. We have the lumber here, labor can be secured and the steel and iron used in the construction of cars can be imported to Victoria as cheaply as it can to points in eastern Canada where cars are built at present, although, of course, it would be preferable to use home produced iron and steel.

"The establishment of car works here would undoubtedly result in great benefit to the city. As an instance, I would point you to the city of Stratford, Essex, England, where I was born. Years ago Stratford was only a very small place until the Eastern Counties railway established their construction works there, and now Stratford is an important borough, returning two members to parliament. Thousands of men are employed all the year round and the works are the life of the place.

"I am glad to see that the Colonist has taken up this matter and, as one who would like to see Victoria grow and develop, I hope that the agitation started may bear fruit. In this connection I think that the council should grant a reasonable measure of assistance to any such enterprise."

"What Victoria wants more than anything else is the establishment of industries," said A. G. Halstead, who is in Victoria for the purpose of opening a branch of the Monarch bank here. "While I am much impressed with the city as it is, I think that it is capable of much greater development and there is, so far as I can see, nothing to militate against the success of a car factory in Victoria." There is now and will be for practically all time a good market for cars. Car building is not a temporary industry. It is one that will be as good in ten of twenty more years as it is now. Investors putting money into such an enterprise need have no fear on this score. As one of the late arrivals among the residents of Victoria I hope that the scheme will go ahead and that it will prove in every way a success."

QUALITIES OF THE BEST FOOD
Malta-Vita Is Wholesome, Delicious, Pure and Clean

In all recent discussions about food products, we have heard only the most favorable comment on Malta-Vita, the delicious malted whole-wheat food made in Toronto.

Anyone who has eaten Malta-Vita knows how good it is. Anyone who has eaten it for any length of time knows how healthful it is. Persons who have seen it made know it is pure and clean. These three distinctive qualities make it the most popular food on the market.

Malta-Vita is best whole white wheat mixed with pure barley malt extract, thoroughly steamed and cooked and every flake baked to a crisp. It is rich in nutrition and readily taken up by the blood to nourish and sustain life, because the malt extract has converted the starch of the wheat into maltose, or malt sugar, predigested and wonderfully nutritious.

And Malta-Vita is so good to eat! On cold mornings try it with hot milk or cream. All grocers.

The Canadian Northern

Western members of parliament have taken the ground that since the Canadian Northern railway is convicted of inability to serve the system which it already has, Parliament should not permit it to reach out for any new territory. Accordingly the Canadian Northern bill, for some thousand miles of extensions in the west, has been held up in the railway committee of the Commons, and is not likely to go through this session. The railway commission has laid it down as a principle that until a railway company has demonstrated its ability to give proper service on the roads which it already has, it should not be permitted to enter new territory. And if this requirement in all cases were met, there would be less traffic congestion. Those parts of the country which are not served by any railway at all would be obliged to wait for transportation facilities, but it would be just as well to have no railway at all as a railway which could not keep itself running. Ottawa Journal.

DRUG TRUST SUITS

Indianapolis, April 27.—A tentative attorney's agreement was reached today in the suits brought by the government against what is known as the drug trust. Attorneys for all but nine of the ninety-two defendants today agreed to have a decree entered against their clients the agreement to be approved by the government and the clients.

FOR A WORTHY CAUSE

The Vancouver Island Football Association at a special meeting held last Saturday at this Bay decided to play a match for the benefit of some charitable institution or fund with the suggestion that the anti-tuberculosis society should be given the preference. Dr. Faquin was at once communicated with and reluctantly accepted the offer. I would like the citizens of Victoria to be made aware of the opportunity to aid a noble work by patronizing this affair. Tickets

will be on sale early next week in the principal stores, in the hand of members of the anti-tuberculosis society, the officers of the Vancouver Island football association and football players generally. Admission to the grounds will be 25 cents and I will be very much mistaken in my estimate of the people of this city, that there will be refusal to purchase a ticket even if it is impossible for the parties to be present.

The game itself, for lovers of football will be an exhibition that many would be willing to travel long distances to witness. The team that has been chosen to represent the Island in the game against Victoria took from the Maritime at Victoria on the 12th instant will be pitted against a team organized by John Hart, the well known Victoria United half back, and his team is so strong that he has not been able to secure a place for himself. This will prove a hard and interesting game. There is no reason why there should not be an attendance equal to what that of the lacrosse matches used to bring out. Let everyone old and young irrespective of their love for this or that game, be present next Saturday to enjoy the pleasurable excitement of the game and have the satisfaction at the same time of assisting a society in a work that cannot be classed as being but noble.

J. G. BROWN, President.
Vancouver Island Football Assn.

ANOTHER CLAUSE GONE FROM MUNICIPAL BILL

Lieut.-Governor Deprives City of Power in Regard to Trades License

Consternation was caused at the city hall yesterday morning by the announcement that before he had signed the bill containing what was left of the legislation asked for by the city, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had stricken out yet one more of the clauses.

The clause in question was that giving to the city the right to regulate the amount of the trades licenses according to the size of the business on which they are levied. The city has been endeavoring to get the trades license regulations amended so as to allow of this for some years past, but without success. This time the members of the council thought that they had at last got what they wanted, and the announcement of His Honor's action came as a shock to them.

According to the present regulations department stores and such other large mercantile concerns pay \$10 a year for the privilege of doing business in the city, just the same as is paid by bootblack stands and small candy stores. This is regarded by many of the aldermen as being distinctly unfair. Last year Ald. Fell, who strongly favors the adjustment of the trades licenses on a basis of the amount of business done by the concerns on which the levies are made, announced his intention of attempting to secure some readjustment and again early in the present year when the Revenue Tax By-law was amended a second attempt was made to the same end.

It was, however, found to be impossible to secure such adjustment without some amendment of the Municipal Clauses Act. When the city first proposed its private bill this suggestion was one of the most prominent, while when later it was decided to introduce the amendments as a public act for Victoria alone, although many other clauses were cut out, the one referring to the adjustment of trades licenses on a basis of proportion was allowed to remain.

The proposal as it finally went before the house was to the effect that instead of the business taxes being levied on a flat rate as is the case at the present time they be adjusted in proportion to the amount of business carried on. To determine this it was suggested that business houses be assessed on a certain proportion of the amount of floor space occupied and also on the annual value of the business. To determine the annual value of the business a schedule taking into account the value of the premises and various other conditions was drawn out.

This suggestion had a most checkered career in the house. It was one of the first to be cut out by the municipal committee to which the bill was submitted prior to being sent before the house. The city council, however, managed to get it, together with several others, introduced into the house over the head of the committee. All the clauses which accompanied the trades license suggestion to the floor of the house in this irregular manner were ruthlessly slaughtered, but by some stroke of luck the clause in question managed to escape the vigilance of the legislators and was embodied in the final draft of the act. Yesterday's announcement of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor came like a bolt from the blue.

All hopes of getting any readjustment of the trades licenses for the present year at any rate have now been abandoned.

Death of Child

The death occurred in this city last evening of Francis Henry Sanburn, 11 months old child of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Sanburn. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of the parents, 227 Pandora street.

Famous Speaker Coming

Rev. H. C. Mason, pastor of the University Church Seattle, and one of the most famous speakers in America, will be heard in this city on May 13. He will speak at the Congregational Church, taking as his subject "The New Beatitudes."

DRUG TRUST SUITS

Indianapolis, April 27.—A tentative attorney's agreement was reached today in the suits brought by the government against what is known as the drug trust. Attorneys for all but nine of the ninety-two defendants today agreed to have a decree entered against their clients the agreement to be approved by the government and the clients.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Coats, Suits,
and Waists

CAMPBELL'S

Everything
Ready to Wear

MAY MODES

COSTUMES

For receptions, promenades and for home, exquisite and useful gowns for evening or every-day wear; exclusive in style, most durable in wear. These stylish and modish hand-tailored garments are most reasonably priced, viz:

\$15.00, \$20.00
\$25.00, \$35.00



BLOUSES

Every lady who has seen our vast array of summer blouse wear acknowledges we have excelled every previous effort in Western Canada. Every day we are adding fresh supplies to this section, but we make no addition to the prices. They remain the same low figures—

90c, \$1.00, \$1.25,
\$1.50, \$1.75 and up
to \$9.00

MOTOR COATS

A Customer recently remarked that our Motor Coats were all the rage in Victoria. We venture to think they are more than this—they are an absolute necessity to every lady's wardrobe in these motoring days.

Shantung Silk Long Coats

beautifully embroidered in silk at cuff and collar, \$10.50, \$12.75 and \$15.75

Silk Rubber Motor Coats

in all colors with dust proof wrists, at \$23.00



Angus Campbell & Co.

MAIL ORDERS
PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sole Agents
for
La Veda
Corsets

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Richard Beauchamp, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 30th day of April, 1907, to state particularly their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith. Dated the 12th April, 1907.

GEO. L. MORPHY,
Solicitor for the Executors.

WATSON'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR

For Ladies
and Children

The largest assortment in
Western Canada

Vests, from 10c up to \$1.25
Drawers, 50c and 65c
Combinations, knee lengths, 75c

Wescott Bros.

THE BIG DRY GOODS STORE.
Quality House
71 YATES STREET

NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, having determined that it is desirable to construct a paved sidewalk on the following streets, and also perform other work, as specified, therewith, namely:

1. Granville street, both sides, between St. James and Fernwood road.

2. Ormond street, both sides, between Fort street and Yates street, with curbs and gutters, also boulevard, omitting part on the east side of street in front of school reserve.

3. Heywood avenue, north and east sides, from Park road to the southern boundary of sub-lot 52, lot 164, block 56, hence eastward along the southern boundary of said lot 52, along the northern boundary of Beacon Hill Park to Cook street, with curb, gutter and boulevard.

4. Party street, both sides, between Michigan and Toronto streets, with gutter.

5. Michigan street, south side, between Government street and Beacon Hill Park, with curb and gutter and boulevard.

6. Victoria street, both sides, between St. James and Niagara streets, with curbs, gutters and boulevards, also grading and macadamizing of the said street.

7. Medina street, both sides, between St. James and Niagara streets, with curbs, gutters and boulevards, also grading and macadamizing of the said street.

And that each and every of the work shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-Law," and amendment thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law upon the said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the estimated cost of each case, against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and their report having been adopted by the Council, notice is hereby given that the reports herein referred to are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, April 23rd, 1907.

AUCTION

OF
Lot 217, Burnaby

By instructions from the Lands and Works Department, the sale of the above property has been postponed to the

4th MAY, 1907

Particulars, maps, terms of sale, etc., from

John S. Rankin, Auctioneer
514 Pender Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

MAYNARD & SON AUCTIONEERS

Important Sale
Instructed by Mr. Charles Steele of Queen's Avenue, we will sell on

THURSDAY, MAY 2nd

2 P. M.

At our sale rooms 58 Broad Street, all its
Elegant and Costly Oak and Mahogany

FURNITURE

Rogers 1847 Cutlery, Cut Glass,
Bedding, Linen, Splendid Carpets,
Curtains, Majestic Range.

Full particulars later. This will be a
sale well worth attending, as everything
is as good as new. On view all day Wed-

nesday, April 28th.

STEWART WILLIAMS
The Auctioneer

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 8 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00

Three months 1.25

Six months 2.50

THE COLONIST'S LONDON OFFICE

The Colonist has opened an office in London, England, at 90-93 Fleet street, which is in the heart of the city, where visitors from British Columbia may call and register, and will be furnished with all information desired—what to see, where to go and how to get there. Copies of the Colonist will be kept on file and will also be on sale in the office. The management of the Colonist extends an invitation to all British Columbians to make their headquarters at the Colonist Offices and Free Information Bureau, while in the City of London.

GENERAL KUROKI'S VISIT

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been notified by the Secretary of State that General Kuroki, representing the Emperor of Japan, will arrive in this city in the course of a few days, and he has been requested to extend to him such official courtesies as the general's stay in the city will permit. As the day when the distinguished soldier will arrive and the length of his stay here are unknown, it is impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor to say at present what he will be able to do in the discharge of the very pleasing duty which has devolved upon him.

THE MINING CRISIS

We do not care to say very much today about the conditions prevailing at the coal mines in Southeast British Columbia and Alberta. The failure of the men to go to work pending the investigation of the Conciliation board is deeply to be regretted. It will alienate public sympathy from them entirely. Sir William Mulock and the other members of the board are upon the scene and they will possibly be able to bring about a favorable outcome of what can hardly be described as anything short of a crisis.

Pending such action as they may have already taken, it would be unwise to make any extended comment, except to say that conditions as they now exist show, in a manner which cannot be disguised, that something must be done to prevent a whole country suffering, because one or two mine managers and a few leaders among the miners are unable to reach an agreement upon a few minor points in dispute between them. The country has had about enough of this sort of thing.

"ALLEGED INTERVIEWS"

The Colonist has grown just a little tired of the insolent meanness of the Daily Times. It does not care to engage in controversies, and time and again it has permitted things to pass, which might very properly have called for severe condemnation. It has done so because it believes its readers are not greatly concerned in altercations between newspapers. But sometimes patience ceases to be a virtue, and it has just for the present. Last evening the Times exhibited a spirit, of the most dishonorable kind. It had the indecency to assert that the Colonist has printed "alleged interviews" for the purpose of creating a false impression as to the status of the school site on the Indian reserve. We trust the day will never come when the Colonist will feel itself called upon to make a defense against a charge involving such utter dishonesty as the Times attributes to it. Our regret is solely on account of the contemptible conception of journalism, which our evening contemporary seems to have. On several times recently we have had abundant evidence that the Times considers it to be quite the usual and correct thing on the part of a newspaper to lend its columns to misrepresentation and to the advancement of personal interests to the detriment of the public. It has demonstrated over and over again that it does not appreciate what honor is. It is hastening to place itself outside of the pale of decent journalism. The reason is plain enough. It finds itself so hopelessly out-classed in everything that goes to make up a newspaper, that it seeks to vent its spleen in miserable insinuations. In so doing, it is careless of the fact that in endeavoring to besmirch the name of the Colonist, it is bringing the noble profession of newspaper work into disrepute. This is exceedingly unfortunate. At a time when the two daily papers of Victoria ought to stand together in advocating the interests of the city, that ill-advised sheet is endeavoring to create the impression that self-respect in newspapers is an unheard of thing. We tell it, what it apparently does not know, or if it ever did has utterly forgotten, that there is such a thing as honor in the conduct of a newspaper, and that no decent journal

would think of stooping to the tactics, which it is so fond of attributing to others. Whence it obtained its ideas of journalism we do not know. They must have been evolved from its inner consciousness. We repeat that we regret more than we can say that the Times has sunk so low. The absolute indecency of what it suggests ought to make it feel ashamed, if shame has any part in its make-up.

FLOWERS IN VICTORIA

On page 17 of today's paper will be found two pictures taken in the bulb garden of Messrs. Wollaston and Wallace at Oak Bay. They only convey a very inadequate idea of the glory of the bloom to be seen there. They convey no idea at all of the possibilities of that species of floriculture in Victoria and vicinity. Upon another page will be found a description of the gardens and some facts in relation to the industry. The subject is one of the greatest interest and its development along right lines is of great importance to Victoria.

Before speaking especially of the bulb industry a word or two may be said about flowers in Victoria generally. It has become commonplace to say that roses bloom here at Christmas, and that such an occurrence is not the result of a special favorable season, but quite in the ordinary course of events. More interesting is the fact that we can reckon confidently upon some kind of out-of-door bloom during every month of the twelve. The little yellow iris will put up its blossoms in January, and so will the crocus unless the season is very backward. The snowdrop follows quickly, and the white rock or arabis is not far behind. Then come the primroses and after them the daffodils, the tulips and the hyacinths in varying order according to their variety. Then we have the wealth of roses and other summer and autumn flowers, and as the days grow shorter the pansies and the violets brighten the gardens, until it is time for the crocus and the little iris to come again. There are not many places in the Temperate Zone of which this can be said, and when it becomes more generally known this favored spot of the earth will be more highly esteemed than ever. We are all lovers of flowers in Victoria, but they grow with so little ease and with such profusion of bloom, that few of us take the trouble necessary to produce them at their best. Our city might easily be one of the show places of the world in point of flowers for a great part of the year.

Referring especially to the culture of bulbs, there are certain facts of very great commercial importance. Holland is the great bulb-producing country of the world, but it cannot be compared with what this part of Vancouver Island might become. Holland has two great drawbacks. One of them is the cold winter, when the bulbs must be covered with rushes to protect them from the frost, which entails a large expense, and the other is the fact that owing to the summer rains the bulbs cannot be dried out of doors for shipment. In Victoria the conditions are ideal and may be briefly summarized as follows: Our mild winters permit bulbs to make great root growth, which later in the season ensures not only abundant bloom, but causes the blossoms to be more substantial, so that they keep their beauty longer. The comparatively cool spring retards the process of blooming just enough to bring out the flowers at their best. After the flowering period is over the summer is especially favorable to the ripening of bulbs, and the rainless period which we can reckon on every year makes it possible to dry the bulbs slowly out of doors. Therefore a bulb grown in Victoria is better in every way than the best that can be produced in Holland. An interesting and very valuable feature in connection with bulb-culture here is the fact that the better varieties do better here than elsewhere. An average three-fold increase may be safely counted upon, so that it is possible to import the highest priced bulbs from Europe, grow them here and in the course of two or three years, ship them back to Europe and sell them more cheaply than the original importation cost. Moreover, the quality will be better. It is not suggested that any very great amount of business can be done in the way of shipping bulbs to Europe, because there is no need of thinking about this at all, for the great market of the Pacific Coast and our own Central Provinces will take all that Victoria can ever reasonably hope to supply. There is no necessity to look far afield for a market. The great thing is to raise a sufficient quantity to supply the market that is now available.

A large business can be done every spring in shipping flowers eastward as far as Winnipeg and Chicago. It is interesting to know that from the Selby Islands about forty tons of flowers are shipped into London daily. A special flower train carries them. Of tulips and the various varieties of narcissi it is quite reasonable to anticipate that in the course of a very short time at least a carload could be shipped eastward from Victoria every day. The flowers can be sent as far east as the points mentioned in first class condition. Taking the matter in all its aspects, we are satisfied that in floriculture in Victoria, and especially in the lines referred to, there is an industrial future of very great importance.

Disinfect Everywhere and Know It.

"HYDROCRESOL" is not an odorous disinfectant. It imparts a pleasant odor to the atmosphere; kills disease germs and purifies everything. Use it for the kennels, chicken-houses, backyards, sinks, and also try a little in your bath; a few drops in your toothbrush, or use it in the proportions stated on the label, for bathing, cuts, etc. It has a universal use. Sold wholesale and retail by THOS. SHOTBOLT, PIONEER DRUGGIST, No. 69 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA. 25c and 50c a bottle.

vestments here are many and good. He advised care in the selection of enterprises, but if this was daily exercised, he thought good results certain.

The Winnipeg Telegram wants Canada to hurry up and claim all the land up to the north pole before sealings are worth \$1,000 apiece, and sealing stations are provided at \$500 a front foot.

The Orion took seven whales yesterday. This recalls the fact that when the whaling station was proposed all the wise men voted its promoters crazy. "There are no whales here," they said, and when they could deny the existence of them any longer, they said: "They are not true whales, anyway—only black fish and not worth catching." How characteristic of a certain element in the community this was. Some of these same people are now saying that there is no iron ore worth mentioning on the island.

Some of the difficulties which are encountered in any effort to do anything to promote the interests of Victoria may be illustrated by the fact that exception has been taken to a statement in the Colonist to the effect that we would prefer to see a carload of men coming home from their work to a carload of the best-dressed tourists, that ever crossed the continent.

Our correspondent cites the name of one gentleman, whose presence in this city is undoubtedly a factor of great value and who came here as a tourist. The interesting part of this reference is that the Colonist was expressing in the sentences referred to, sentiments which the gentleman referred to expressed to the Colonist. To avoid being misunderstood, if such a thing is possible in a city made up of so many touchy people as we have here, the Colonist may add that it yields to no one in its desire to see this city become a great tourist resort, and believes that the indirect gain from tourists is greater than the direct gain; but it adheres to the view, heretical as it may sound to some people, that the only sound basis of prosperity of any city is the man who carries the dinner pail, and all which his presence implies.

When Mr. Templeman was a candidate for the House of Commons, the Colonist opposed him, not on personal grounds, but because he represented a party which the Colonist does not think represents the best principles in Canadian politics. Since his election this paper has treated him with unfailing courtesy and as far as it has been able, has strengthened his hands in every effort he has made in a public way. This it did because he is personally entitled to be so treated, because it is to the interests of British Columbia that its representatives should not be hampered by factious opposition, and because we hope to be able to count upon his assistance in the promotion of the great projects in which this city is so deeply concerned. All this is lost upon the paper with which Mr. Templeman has the misfortune, politically, to be identified.

In its ignorance of the rules of common decency, it suspects that beneath every courteous expression there is a covert insult, in every effort to assist him some deep-laid political plot, in every request for his assistance in any project a reflection upon his capacity.

Mr. Templeman is entitled to the sincere sympathy of every right thinking man.

Today's Colonist is the largest regular issue of a daily paper ever printed in Victoria. It contains twenty-six pages. No special effort has been made to print such a paper. It has simply been necessary because of the demands upon our advertising space, which necessitate that a certain amount of reading matter shall be printed to balance the paper properly. This issue contains many articles of great interest. The special references to Victoria give some things that are quite new, and they are interesting throughout. Among the articles not in the run of ordinary news will be found a valuable paper on the fate of Fur Seals; an interesting sketch of the career of Dr. Jameson, who as Premier of Cape Colony, looks up largely in Imperial affairs; two interesting short stories; a recent speech by Lord Rosebery, which has attracted great attention; a summary of Lord Milner's paper on the Colonial Conference; a paper on Rifle Shooting as a pastime, which we commend to the attention of the youth of Victoria; a sketch of our King and his restless nephew, the Kaiser; a sermon for those who cannot attend church; a page for the ladies, and a number of minor features. In all, we think that today's Colonist gives as good a lot of well-selected reading matter as its readers can ask for.

STAGES REPLACE SLEIGHS

Yukon Winter Travel Disappears—An Early Breakup is Expected.

The snow is disappearing from the hills and roads, and sleighs have given place to wheels on the White Pass & Yukon route stages, according to advices received by J. H. Rogers, traffic manager of the company. The roads were so impassable for sleighs on April 15 that they were abandoned and from now on until the ice goes out of the Yukon river and the river

Away with care! I walk today
In meadows wet and forests gray;
'Neath heavy trees and branches low;
Cross splashy fields, where wild things grow;

Past shining reeds, in knee-deep tans;
On many stones, in dripping books;
Through the brooks, where water brooks,
With waterfalls and cascades;

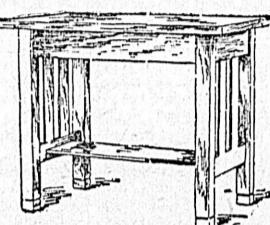
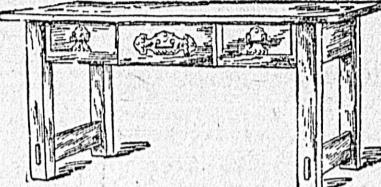
Fed by the new-born grassy rills;
And then return across the lots,
Through all the soft and watery spots.

Away with care! I walk today
In meadows wet and forests gray.

—The Century.

GOOD FURNITURE

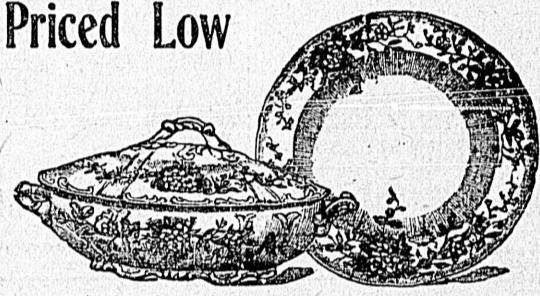
CHEAPLY made furniture can find no place in our showrooms. We do not buy or handle cheaply made furniture. Quality is the keynote here. Sound construction, good design and high finish characterize the furniture we sell. Much of the furniture shown by us cannot be seen in any other store in the city. Some is built in our own factory and some imported direct from makers who confine their lines for this part of the world to us alone.



We welcome comparison of prices. Quality considered our prices are fully as low or lower than are asked by others.

There are many new pieces arriving daily and a visit now will pleasantly surprise you.

Dinner Services Priced Low



Among our many lines of Dinner Services you will find many that are very low in price. Exceptionally good values made possible only by the large quantities we purchase.

Though the price is low the quality is high; patterns very attractive; the range wide. There are some of these shown in one of our Government street windows. But we want you to come in and ask one of our salesmen to show you many other styles.

DINNER SET—Semi-porcelain, 97 pieces printed patterns, in moss green, peacock green and Canton. A very nice set and good value at \$8.00

DINNER SET—Semi-porcelain, 97 pieces Dane shape, blue Denmark, reproductions of the old Danish patterns by one of England's foremost potters. Printing is very clear. A splendid set at each \$16.00

DINNER SET—Semi-porcelain, 93 pieces White and gold pattern. This combination of white and gold makes this a very pleasing and genuine good value at \$18.00

DINNER SET—Ahrendfeldt's Limoges china, 100 pieces. Narrow wreath of flowers, also clusters of pink and yellow roses with green leaves, gold on handles. Price \$25.00

DINNER SET—Wedgwood landscape, 92 pieces. A handsome printed set, beautifully glazed in dark green. From the world's leading pottery. Price \$16.00

DINNER SET—Semi-porcelain, 93 pieces Dane shape, blue Denmark, reproductions of the old Danish patterns by one of England's foremost potters. Printing is very clear. A splendid set at each \$16.00

DINNER SET—Semi-porcelain, 93 pieces White and gold pattern. This combination of white and gold makes this a very pleasing and genuine good value at \$18.00

DINNER SET—Carlsbad china, 100 pieces. Beautiful wreath of natural color flowers, gold on handles. Price \$25.00

Read What the Boston Athletic Association Says

Boston Athletic Association,
Exeter St., Boston, Mass.

Treasurer's Office,
July 2, 1902.

Wachusett Mills,
Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:

After a thorough test, including daily machine washing of the Rubdry bath dry towel, we find that it long outwears the best of the Turkish towels, and is more satisfactory all the time.

The Rubdry is, in my opinion, by far the best thing on the market, and we have adopted it exclusively for use in the Boston Athletic Association.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES J. MEAD, Supt.

Towels for Athletes

The household use of Bath Towels is trifling compared with what they are put to by athletes and gymnasiums. In the gymnasium, every man has a fresh towel every day, and this entails a washing every day; consequently, the towel, according to its ability to withstand this wear and tear, is either useful or useless. We are glad to say the RUBDRY seems to be of the useful type, as it has been adopted by the leading athletic associations and gymnasiums of the world.

Prices, per dozen \$4.00 to \$16.00

We Guarantee the Wear of Every Rubdry Towel

We Are Sole Agents for Victoria

For Table Decoration

Silk Candle Shades

Beautiful effects in table decoration can be obtained with the use of these shades. We have a nice range of patterns and sizes in many popular colors including pink, yellow, reseda, white and sunrise. Prices each from 30c to \$3.00

We also carry a nice assortment of candlesticks, candelabra, candles and holders to use with these shades.

Paper Candle Shades

Made of crepe paper in plain colors and with imitation flowers. We have them in many different sizes and in all the popular colors. Prices from, each 5c. to 40c

We also carry a nice assortment of candlesticks, candelabra, candles and holders to use with these shades.



Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers. Victoria, B. C.



SHAPING' PROGRAMME FOR THE CELEBRATION

Definite Reports Expected at
Next Meeting of the General Executive

The various sub-committees in connection with the Victoria Day celebration are wasting no time in getting their arrangements in ship shape and it is expected that at the next meeting of the general executive reports will be received from all the chairmen. The regatta committee has already submitted its programme, which although not yet definitely accepted, will in all probability be adopted by the general executive.

The fireworks committee is very active and within the next few days a representative of Messrs. Hill Bros. will be in the city, when the question of a display will be thoroughly gone into. It has been decided that the display will be given at Beacon Hill on Friday evening, May 24, while on Saturday evening the B. C. Electric railway will give a display at the Gorge. All who remember the beautiful sight this attraction provided last year will await with eagerness the event as it will without doubt prove one of the most important events of the celebration.

Attention is also being drawn to the lacrosse match between New Westminster and one of the Vancouver teams on the afternoon of May 24. This will attract a large number of visitors, and it is expected that it will prove a contest well worth witnessing.

The baseball club is expected to be in line and it is very probable that two games will be played during the celebration.

The horse and automobile parade is also looming up well and it promises to be one of the features of the two days sport.

The prize list for this feature is practically arranged, and will be finally adopted at the next meeting of the general executive. The list is as follows:

1. Best decorated automobile.
2. Best gentleman's saddle horse.
3. Best lady's saddle horse.
4. Best lady's jumper over hurdles.
5. Best single horse (roadster), to be shown in an appropriate vehicle and judged as a roadster.

6. Best pair of horses (roadsters) to be shown in an appropriate vehicle and judged as roadsters.

7. Best horse (roadster) entire, in harness or to halter.

N.B.—To be eligible for roadster class horses must be 15½ hands and under, and for carriage class over 15½.

8. Best single carriage horse, to be shown in an appropriate vehicle.

9. Best pair of carriage horses, to be shown in an appropriate vehicle.

10. Best draft horse, entire, in harness or to halter.

11. Best single draft horse, in harness to be shown to dray or other appropriate vehicle.

12. Best pair of draft horses in harness, to be shown to dray or other appropriate vehicle.

13. Best pair of horses in light delivery truck or waggon, as actually used in local delivery.

14. Best horse in delivery waggon or express, as actually used in local delivery.

15. Best horse in delivery cart.

16. Best pony, under 14½ hands, driven to an appropriate vehicle.

17. Best Shetland pony, in harness.

18. Best pair of Shetland ponies, in harness.

19. Best calthumpian, character mounted on in vehicle.

20. Best float in parade.

21. Best four-in-hand; driving to count 50 per cent.

Rules

1. No prize awarded in any class unless two or more are shown, and no second prize awarded unless three or more are shown.

2. All exhibitors must report to the committee, corner of Pandora and Cook streets, on Friday, May 24th, at 9.30 a.m. when they will be allotted positions.

3. The order in the parade will be the same as in the prize list, and all rigs must be at least twenty feet apart.

4. Marshals will be in attendance and will direct all movements of the parade. Anyone not conforming to the directions of the committee will be ineligible for any prize.

5. In all harness classes, judges in awarding prizes will consider equipment and appointments.

6. The committee reserve the right to disqualify any exhibitor.

7. Judges' decisions final.

Committee.—L. Eaton, J. E. Gray, Alex. Peden, Ald. Henderson, Ald. Verinder Chief. Thomas Watson.

Route of parade.—Parade forms at the head of Pandora avenue thence down Cook to Yates, down Yates to Government, up Government to Beacon Hill park, where judging will take place.

Post entries; competition open.

The advertising matter is already in the hands of the printers and it is

An Infallible Cure

For Sprains, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sweats, Lameness, Soft Bunches, Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Montreal, P.Q., Sept. 12, '06.
"I have the care of a number of horses and have used your remedies, which always proved Infallible." D. Baileya.

Be prepared—keep Kendall's always in the stable. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free from dealers.

\$1 a bottle—\$5.50.

Dr. B. J.
Kendall Co.,
Esopus,
Falls,
Vermont,
U.S.A.

Fit-Reform

DOUBLE-BREASTED BLUE IRISH SERGE SUITS

If there is one suit above another in our wardrobe for which we have earned an enviable reputation, it's our Blue Irish Serge. You won't find a Fit-Reform Navy Blue fading or turning red, for every yard of the cloth is Indigo-dyed and is guaranteed fast color.

Tailored by Fit-Reform, it makes one of the neatest and most becoming suits a man can wear.

Then there are our popular Blue and Black Chevrons. We have the material for these made specially for us by Drummond's mill, at Slagthwaite, England. That is a sufficient guarantee of their quality.

It is just such garments as these that have made Fit-Reform famous throughout Canada for its correct and natty styles, its easy, graceful fit, and its almost everlasting wear.

Come in and see our new Spring Styles—just arrived from headquarters in the East. You'll be interested, even if you do not want to buy.

Allen & Co. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

73 Government Street

VICTORIA, B.C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
DRESS GOODS

Henry Young & Co.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY
TOWELS



EVERY lady who has worn an 'AMERICAN LADY CORSET' and experienced the charm it conveys, becomes forever its champion; having discovered the difference and the individuality which these corsets incorporate, they will wear no other kind.

It is for the above reason we make a very leading line of "The American Lady Corset." Its beauty of form, absolute correctness of detail, combined with the high class materials used in its construction give such perfect satisfaction that we are enabled, with safety, to buy in very large quantities, thereby giving our customers the largest possible range of models combined with the lowest possible prices.



We cordially extend an invitation to every lady in Victoria and vicinity to visit our show rooms and inspect the very large display of the "American Lady Corset," new models for Summer 1907.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

The Colonist

Whole Thing in a Nutshell

PRINTING IN THIS DEPARTMENT

claim to be in a position to do, and do do, the finest and most Up-to-Date Work in the Province, making a specialty of all classes of Commercial Work, Briefs, Pamphlet Work (Plain or Illustrated), from the smallest Visiting Card to the Finest Half-Tone Pamphlet. Blank Forms, Law Forms and Law Work of all kinds turned out with Accuracy and Despatch.

PRINTING

LITHOGRAPHING

This Line takes a very broad scope including all kinds of Commercial Work, such as Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cheques, Maps of all kinds. All kinds of Labels, colored or plain, varnished or unvarnished. In this branch we claim superiority over all comers for perfection and completeness in every detail.

BINDING

In All Its Different Phases

NEATNESS
AND
DESPATCH

OUR MOTTO

A TRIAL SOLICITED

OUR WORK
SPEAKS
ITS WORTH

IN THIS DEPARTMENT as in all others, we stop at nothing, and excel in all work undertaken by us, while we make a Specialty of all kinds of Blank Books.

JOBBING STATIONERY

IN THIS Department we carry all kinds of Wrapping Papers, in flats and rolls; all kinds and sizes of Grocers' and Confectioners' Bags, Twines, Toilet Papers, Tengwell Blank Files, Loose Leaf Ledgers and Envelopes in all kinds and sizes. All available in large or small quantities to suit at factory prices, leaving absolutely no excuse for merchants to send their money outside of Victoria for any of the above commodities.

OUR EMPLOYEES

Mostly all skilled in their different lines with an average Payroll of \$70,000.00 per annum, mainly laid out among the merchants of Victoria.

We Can Deliver the Goods; Why Send Away?

Victoria's Quality Store

BOCK BEER **25c** TWO BOTTLES

FELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 94 49 Fort Street
PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.**\$1050.00**

Will buy an excellent Lot on Richardson Street, just east of Cook Street.

British-American Trust Co., Ltd.

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

List your Furnished and Unfurnished Houses with us. We have tenants.

Bowes' Straw Hat Bleach

Many Victoria ladies have demonstrated that this preparation saves money for them.

Cleans old straw hats and makes them look like new..... **10c**BOWES DRUG STORE, 98 Government Street,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GARDEN

LAWN TOOLS GARDEN HOSE

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED 32-34 Yates St., VICTORIA, B.C.
Phone 59

JUST ARRIVED! Fine line of BACK-COMBS

W. B. SHAKESPEARE

Jeweler and Optician 31 Government St.

E. G. Prior & Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY

IMPORTERS OF

Heavy and Shelf Hardware
of all kinds, Bar, Plate and
Sheet Iron, Binders, Mowers,
Rakes, Plows, Drills,
Wagons, Buggies, Etc.

Head Office: VICTORIA, B.C.

Branches: Vancouver Kamloops Vernon

The Best Quality
Carbons, Papers, Ribbons.
A. M. JONES
STENOGRAPHER
PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Daughters of Pity

The regular monthly meeting of the Daughters of Pity will be held on Monday, the 29th inst., in the board of trade rooms, Bastion square, at 3:30 p.m.

Woman's Auxiliary

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary society, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., at the board of trade rooms, Bastion square, promptly at 2:30 p.m.

Revival Services

Bright revival services are being continued at Harmon's Hall mission, View street, each Sunday evening at 7 p.m., conducted by A. T. Frampton, of London; singing till 7:30; Torrey-Alexander hymns; seats free; strangers to the city specially welcome.

Morrison Centenary

A hundred years ago this week the Rev. Dr. Morrison, as the first missionary to China, introduced the gospel into that great empire. His life was an eventful and a busy one. In Canada, Great Britain and the United States the Morrison centenary will be observed today in many of the Protestant churches. The Rev. Dr. Campbell will give an address in First Presbyterian church this evening on the life and work of that great and good man.

Social Dance Arranged

Court Northern Light, A. O. F., at their regular meeting on Wednesday evening, received many applications and initiated members into the order. The court has decided to wind up the social evenings held during the past winter by holding a grand social dance in Victoria hall next Tuesday evening. A first class orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. On May 1 the members of the court will meet in a body at Sir William Wallace hall to pay a fraternal visit to Court Victoria.

Rev. H. H. Gowen Coming

The final meeting of the Literary society of the Alexandra club will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 30th inst., at the clubrooms. The Rev. H. H. Gowen, rector of Trinity church, Seattle, will be the speaker for the evening, and will give a lecture on Shakespeare's play of "Romeo and Juliet." The members of the Literary society are asked to turn out in force themselves, and to tell all friends likely to be interested in this event, so that Mr. Gowen may receive the welcome he deserves, and the society may bring a most successful season to an enthusiastic conclusion.

Mission Work

The annual meeting of the Christ church cathedral branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions was held on Wednesday, April 24, in the cathedral schoolrooms, which were decorated for the occasion with garlands, branches of white blossoms, butter cups and ivy. The meeting was opened with prayer and a short address by Canon Beandans, and after the reading of encouraging and satisfactory reports from the various committees, officers were elected for the ensuing year. Interesting and helpful addresses were given by the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Rev. R. Connell, of Cedar Hill. Tea was then served and the Van Anda hospital outfit, donated by the branch, inspected by a large number of visitors.

The Steel Rake.—It won't break; it has concave teeth which permit the back of the teeth being used for leveling purposes. Made with 10, 12, 14 and 16 teeth. Price, 60c to \$5c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

Mr. Charles Steele has instructed Messrs. Maynard & Son, auctioneers, to remove to their sale rooms, 58 Broad street, all his elegant and costly household furniture and effects, and to offer same for public auction, sale of which will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock. This sale will be one of the finest sales ever held in an auction room, and includes besides the furniture, Rogers' 1847 cutlery, cut-glass, beddings, new Majestic range, and every thing is as good as new. Those about to furnish should attend this sale, Thursday, May 2, 2 o'clock.

See our stylish, natty Spring Hats, all new stock; good range of Buster Brown Sailors for children. G. W. Robinson, 86 Yates street.

Teague's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is the true blood purifier, and now is the time that allwise people look after the condition of their blood and system. This compound is home-made and absolutely free from alcohol. Try it and note the effect on your system. B. C. Drug Store, 27 Johnson street, or Phone 356.

Ice cream for afternoon teas, socials, parties, etc. Phone 188, Royal Dairy, Fort street.

Elwell's Advanced Bridge and Bridge Cards. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited,

Snaps for Men—All men's goods reduced 10 per cent. We are clearing this line out. G. W. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

The Empire Typewriter, used by the British admiral, \$60 each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Why not be young forever? Andi Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, unites old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermathol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tetter and eczema. Best pure French Cutta Castle Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream will whiten the darkest teeth; 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Criston's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Cold Snap.—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

WANTS TO PROTECT
INSURANCE AGENTSAld. Hanna Would Prohibit Free
Lance Agents From Outside Places

The amendment of the Revenue Tax bylaw is a live topic in civic circles at the present time. This bylaw sets the amount of the biennial levies made on all persons doing business in this city, from saloons to millinery stores. At present despite the fact that it was amended early in the year and has since been consolidated and printed for convenient reference, it is not regarded as being wholly satisfactory and a bold and determined attempt is being made to introduce a number of changes.

Ald. Hanna, Ald. Hall and Ald. Fell were some time ago appointed as a special committee to work on the amending of the bylaw, and this week they will commence work. Up to the present, Ald. Fell's work as clerk of the house has taken up the majority of his time, to the exclusion of municipal affairs. Now, however, that the house has prorogued he will again take up his aldermanic duties, and the committee of which he is a member will get down to business.

The most important of the matters which will be dealt with by the special committee will be the arrangement of some means for the protection of the established insurance agents of this city from the raids of free lance agents from the outside. At the present time all insurance agents having offices here have to pay for the privilege at the rate of \$50 for over six months. This rate is regarded as being high, and several attempts have been made to have it lowered. It is not, however, so much to the rate that the insurance men object. They state that they are quite willing to pay it if they are assured that their business is not to be cut into by itinerant agents from outside cities who come to Victoria, spend a few days here, and depart, taking with them a large amount of business, without having paid any license for the privilege.

It is to do away with this state of affairs that Ald. Hanna will strive to get the Revenue Taxes bylaw amended. "It's hardly fair that men who have offices in the city and who are not only paying for the privilege of doing business here, but are also helping along the city by putting money into circulation, should be victimized by outside agents who not only do business here without a license, but who actually take money from the city," said he. "My idea is to introduce an amendment to the bylaw in question making it necessary for all insurance men doing business in this city to take out a license. Then if anyone attempts to do the free lance act here, without having paid the license, he will lay himself open to arrest and the payment of a heavy fine. I hope to place a tax on outside insurance agents that will prove absolutely prohibitive to this sort of business."

Other minor amendments will also be introduced, a list having been prepared by the city solicitor. Ald. Hanna does not expect to have his report on the matter ready for presentation at tomorrow evening's meeting of the council, but hopes to be able to bring the whole question before the aldermen on the following Monday.

C. P. R. DEVELOPMENTS
ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

Mr. Marpole Tells of Improvements Authorized by Rail-way Company

Mr. Marpole, of the C. P. R., writing to the Pacific Marine Review regarding the improvements authorized in connection with the company's properties on Vancouver Island, says:

"We have in hand now the continuation of the surveys of the proposed extension of the E. & N. railway from Wellington Alberni—the construction of this line will largely depend on the generous treatment we receive from the Dominion government in the line of usual subsidies granted to such colonization roads as this—our application is now before the government, and I have every reason to believe it will be granted."

"I may add that I am now negotiating with the British Columbia Development company regarding the terms and conditions of the proposed contract of the E. & N. Railway company with that corporation for the clearing and settling of 150,000 acres of agricultural lands on Vancouver Island. You will remember the press reports of last autumn gave some pretty full information of the intentions of the British Columbia Development company in regard to the handling of land on the island, but the announcement of the scheme at the time was premature, and up to the present the contract has not been executed and has to be somewhat modified to enable the promoters to successfully launch the scheme on the English market."

Native Sons' Tournament
The Native Sons' society will hold a military "five hundred" tournament at the lodge rooms on Tuesday evening next. All members are requested to attend.

Was Metre Expert

In the account of Mr. John Stewart's death, which appeared in the Colonist of Thursday, it should have been mentioned that for the past eighteen years he occupied the position of metre expert for the waterworks.

Stabbing Case Remanded

Gustave Kirscheimer, who was arrested on Friday charged with stabbing Quon Chow, a Chinaman, appeared in the police court yesterday morning, but was remanded until next Thursday, under \$500 bail. A. E. McPhillips appeared for Kirscheimer, and Mr. Lowe for the prosecution.

Cold Snap.—Get your heaters from

Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment

in Victoria.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

EAT
NEMO
AND
LIVEFranz Josef
The only palatable
Natural Apéritif Water

BEST BUY in JAMES BAY

A splendid building lot on Shirooe street, 66 x 185 ft. Planted with fruit trees and potatoes. Close to beach and car.

Apply 1 Niagara St. Phone 1136

LADIES'
READY-TO-WEAR
HATS

Have Just Arrived

And owing to their late arrival we have marked them very low. Also a fine lot of Children's Trimmed Hats, Galateas and Rustle Tars—at the

Victoria House
G. A. RICHARDSON & CO
82 Yates Street

THIS spring finds this store well prepared. All stores keeping troubles vanished with the arrival of plenty of freight. Nothing is lacking. Every section is gay with spring merchandise. "Spring" is read between every line. But the main cause for rejoicing is found in the fact that if you want something "different" for spring wear, see what FINCH & FINCH have to show in—Men's Hand Tailored Suits..... \$10 to \$35 Men's Fancy Vests..... \$2 to \$10 Men's Straw Hats..... 50c to \$4 Men's Panama Hats..... \$7 to 25 Men's Soft Felt Hats, all latest shades and shapes..... Men's Neglige Shirts \$1 to \$5 Men's Ties 25c to \$3 To say they're complete will have to do until you call and see for yourself.

FINCH & FINCH
HATTERS
57 Government Street

COOLARTY

Genuine West Indian Lime Juice per large bottle 25c

Pure Concord Grape Juice, per bot. 35c

AT
TERRY & MARETT
INDEPENDENT DRUGGISTS
S.E. COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS

Stylish Gray SUITINGS

We have the finest assortment of

Gray Worsted Suitings for Spring and Summer Wear.

Ever shown in Victoria. We will give you good value, as we want your trade.

PEDEN'S
TAILORING PARLORS
31 FORT STREET

A Ladies' Bargain

Fine Vici Kid, good sole, military heel, patent toe or plain; sold everywhere for \$3.00. : : :

Monday, \$1.50
Just 41 Pairs, no more

PATERSON SHOE STORE 70 Government Street

Ladies' Combs

In our new stock of Combs you will find the latest and most elegant designs in dark and light shell, amber and grey finish, either plain or jewelled, or plain with simple gold band. The prices are very reasonable, ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Also a variety of barettes from 50c. up.

C. E. REDFERN

Phone 118 43 GOVT. STREET. P.O. Box 93

Vancouver, B.C.

For sale 44 feet in best part of Hastings Street, adjoining new Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Granville Street, use of wall of Bank included in price. At present occupied by Leland Hotel. Depth 120 feet. Price

\$88,000.00

Terms and Particulars from

Mahon, McFarland & Mahon

LIMITED LIABILITY

Cor. Pender and Seymour Streets. Vancouver, B.C.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS

Henry Clay Bock & Co.
Africana Manuel Garcia

WHOLESALE BY

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
VICTORIA, B.C.

Geo. Powell & Co.

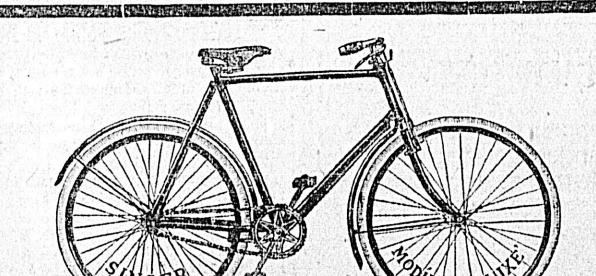
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE GREAT

Majestic Range

CARLOAD JUST ARRIVED

Hose, Garden Tools and Mixed Paints AT

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Govt. Street



English Bicycles

Another Large Shipment Just Received. Two and Three Speed Gears, English Coasters and Free Wheels. We will take your old bicycle in part payment. Call and see us.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,
15 Government Street.

CLAY'S
Confectionery
And Tearooms

AFTERNOON TEA
A SPECIALTY
Ice Cream Parlors
NOW OPEN

Afternoon tea parties, outing and picnic parties supplied on short notice.
Fancy Cakes and Choice Confections of all kinds constantly kept in stock.
All orders delivered.

Phone 101 or order at
39 FORT STREET

THE REAL THING
(Made at home)
Teague's Compound Extract of
SARSAPARILLA
THE TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER
Absolutely free from alcohol. Roots
and herbs its only components.
THE B. C. DRUG STORE
27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.
J. TEAGUE

HAIRDYING COMB
Turns GRAY HAIR into
its natural color.
Perfectly Harmless
For Sale at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Haidressing Parlor.
55 Douglas St.
Near Fort Street

LAWN GRASS
Fine Mixed
—AT—

JAY & CO.
Seeds and Nurserymen, 13 Broad Street

C. E. CUSHING

Port Angeles

We Buy and Sell Port
Angeles and Clallam
County Real Estate

W. J. WARE & CO
W. J. WARE

SHINGLES
A large shipment just
received.
For sale at current
rates

MOORE & WHITTINGTON
Phone A750. Residence A630,
159 Yates Street.
Agents for the MOORE, WHITTINGTON
LUMBER CO., LTD. Manufacturers of
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and
Mouldings, etc.

CREOSOTING PLANT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., for a Creosoting Plant as per drawing and specifications, which can be seen in the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W.M.W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent,

City Hall, April 23rd, 1907.

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Leading mining and financial paper.
News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

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long experience can produce.

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MERIDEN BRITA CO.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Carlow, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of said deceased are required to prove their claims by May 1907, to send particulars of their claims duly verified, to the undersigned:

Dated this 18th April 1907.

GEORGE A. MORPHY
Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C.
Solicitor for the executor.

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STERNWHEELER FOR

MACKENZIE RIVER

Building of Vessel Involves Diffi-
cult Feat of Transportation
by Land and Water

The Hudson's Bay company is con-
structing a stern wheel steamer, the
"Mackenzie River," for service on the
big northern streams and Great Slave
lake, and the delivery of material and
machinery for this vessel will involve a
most difficult undertaking. The sec-
tions are being delivered at Edmonton,
end of the railway journey, and from
thence taken over a good wagon road
for 100 miles to Athabasca Landing,
where the water route commences.
From that point to Fort McMurray a
distance of 252 miles is chiefly by barges
or seows following the Athabasca
river through dangerous rapids for a
portion of that distance. After pass-
ing through the Grand Rapids and arri-
ving at Fort McMurray, connection is
made with the steamer "Grahame," a
boat specially constructed for Hud-
son's Bay transport service and of
good freight carrying capacity. The
route covered by the "Grahame" is
by way of the Athabasca river and Lake
Athabasca to Fort Smith, a dis-
tance of 187 miles from Fort Mc-
Murray. From Smith Landing portage
of 16 miles is made, where this
new steel frame steamboat, "Mac-
kenzie River," will be constructed.
This is the head of the great chain
of lake and river navigation extending
northward without obstruction for a
distance of about 1,800 miles through
a comparatively wild and barren ter-
ritory and emptying into the Arctic
ocean.

J. R. Oldham, of Chicago, writing in
the Pacific Marine Review, says: The
route from Fort Smith by the Slave
river to Fort Resolution on the Great
Slave lake is a distance of 196 miles,
the lands near the river being sandy
and the woods running close to the
water's edge. Great Slave lake is 100
miles wide and 300 miles long, and
when crossing it immense fields of ice
are frequently seen floating round at
midsummer. The lands on the south
and west shore of the lake are chiefly
dangerous muskegs. From Fort Resolu-
tion across Great Slave lake to Fort
Providence, which may be considered
the head of navigation on the Great
Mackenzie river, is a distance of 168
miles. The next port of call is Fort
Simpson, the present headquarters of
the Hudson's Bay company in the
Mackenzie River district, at a distance
of 161 miles from Providence. On the
remainder of the voyage down stream
from Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort
Norman, Fort Good Hope, and Peels
river are reached in the order named,
the respective distances from Fort
Simpson being: 136 miles, 320 miles,
494 miles, and 774 miles.

Peels river empties into the Mac-
kenzie about 100 miles from the Arctic
ocean. The width of the Mackenzie
river varies from 350 yards to about
7 miles and the swiftest current met
with is about 7 miles per hour. The
round trip from Fort Simpson to Fort
Macpherson occupies almost the entire
summer. After leaving Fort Smith
the only signs of civilization met with
are the Hudson bay posts and mission
stations.

A short distance above Fort Wrigley
the country becomes quite mountainous
and continues so for a very
considerable distance. This is known
as the Nahanni Range of mountains
and is a spur of the Rockies. Some
small seams of coal are found along
the river bank, and four miles above
Fort Wrigley one of these has been
continuously burning since the district
was first visited by white men.

Eight miles above Fort Good Hope
the Ramparts are entered, the name
given to that most interesting part
of the river where it has through
ages of time forced a passage through
the limestone rock, which now forms
perpendicular cliffs 180 feet high, and
for six miles the steamer passes
through this gorge where the water is
538 feet deep as proved by soundings.

Fort Macpherson, the northern terminus
of the steamer transport on Peels
river, is in 67 degrees 42 minutes lati-
tude, and here for the first time in 42
days the sun goes below the horizon
on the 13th of July. This territory
is not absolutely barren, as at some
of the posts along the route potatoes
and vegetables are easily grown.

The addition now being made to the
numbers of craft owned by this com-
pany, on the Pacific and Atlantic
coasts and on the rivers and lakes of
Canada, by the construction of the
handsome stern wheel steamer "Mac-
kenzie River," will doubtless facilitate
the trade on the Mackenzie river and
Great Slave lake.

While the hull of this carefully
modelled vessel is necessarily of light
construction with special steel to en-
able her to safely navigate the waters
of the Mackenzie river, longitudinal
strength has been adequately pro-
vided in the form of five lattice girders
and by numerous hog posts and ties,
and the diagonal bracing of the bulk-
heads will provide ample transverse
strength. The bow has been made
especially strong to resist the impact
of ice, snags, etc. The hull is 125
feet in length, 26 feet broad at the
water line and 5 1/2 feet deep to the
structural deck. The strength and
water-tight compartments.

On the main deck is a commodious
house containing cargo space in ad-
dition to the machinery, with crew's
quarters at the after end, also kitchen
pantry, toilet rooms, etc. Above this
on the upper deck is a commodious
house containing a dozen staterooms
for passengers, large dining room,
handsome smoking room at the for-
ward end and a ladies' cabin aft.

Above the second deck is located the
master's room and pilot house, well
designed for convenience of naviga-
tion and comfort.

At 4 ft. draft of water the "Mac-
kenzie River" will carry 60 tons of dead
weight cargo in addition to 30 tons
of fuel supplies, etc. Propulsion is
effected by a pair of modern stern
paddle-wheel engines capable of being
worked up to over 250 H.P., giving
a speed of fully 10 miles per hour.
Each engine cylinder is 12 inches di-
ameter and 60-inch stroke of piston,
being fitted with piston valves for the
high working steam pressure consist-
ent to carry on machinery outfitts of
this character. The paddle-wheel is
16 feet diameter by 10 feet long,
strongly built, well "ironed" and will
make about 27 revolutions per minute.

Alex. Day Goes to Brownsburg, Que.

The many friends of Mr. Alexander
Day of the Stanley Gun Club, Toronto,
will be pleased to know that he has
been appointed to take charge of the
Dominion Cartridge Co. shot shell
loading department, and is now living
in Brownsburg, where the company's
factory is located. The Dominion
Cartridge Company are, also, to be
congratulated in securing the services
of such experienced a man for this
department, and we don't doubt but
that trap-shots throughout Canada,
and sportsmen generally, will feel, if
possible, increased confidence in the
Dominion ammunition—knowing that
Mr. Day has had "a finger in the pie."

—

REPORT CENSURES
YUKON OFFICIAL

Mr. Power Investigated Charges
Against Mr. Congdon Made
By Miner's Widow

Ottawa, April 27.—The Government
brought down in the House on Friday, a
report made by Mr. Augustus Power, of
the Department of Justice, on certain
charges made by Mrs. Louise F. Wiley,
of Telluride, Colorado, against Mr. F. T.
Congdon, an ex-legal adviser to the
Yukon Council.

Mr. Congdon went to the Yukon as legal
adviser and subsequently became commis-
sioner. He retired to be a candidate at
the last general elections, and being de-
feated, was again named legal adviser.
An investigation into the charges against
him was made by Mr. Congdon over a
year ago, but the finding of Commissioner
Power must be anything but satisfactory
from his point of view. It would appear
that mining claims which, according to an
independent opinion, are valued at \$68,000,
were, through Mr. Congdon's misman-
agement, allowed to slip away from
him and were later sold for \$10,000.
A mortgage of \$3,000 received on a mortgage given
by Mr. Congdon, but which he allowed to
get into other hands and be foreclosed.
This, when as public administrator, it was
a part of his duty to protect the interests
of the heirs of miners who died intestate.
Facts Brought Out.

Louise F. Wiley, who made the complaint
was the wife of the late Orrin Leonard
Wiley, an early prospector in the Yukon,
who died intestate November 20, 1905,
leaving her and one child Charlotte, aged
10 years, at that time to succeed to his
property. Wiley's possessions included a
valuable collection of minerals from
Creek, Mrs. Wiley went to the Yukon in
May, 1901. Under regulations existing in
the Yukon at that time, the claims of the
public administrator, Mr. Congdon sold
and assigned to Mrs. Wiley, in November
of 1901, the mineral rights in the creek
subsequently sold for \$2,250. Mr. Congdon
in his evidence says that owing to expen-
ses incurred by Reiderer, he received
only \$3,091 and lost money as he had paid
out considerable for interest. He got \$150
from Mrs. Wiley for his services.

The assignment of August 5 for some
reason or other was not recorded till
January 2, 1902 and in the meantime
a number of things had occurred. On
October 1, Mrs. Wiley executed a mort-
gage to Mr. Congdon, all due mon-
thly, for \$1,000, to be paid in 12
months. The mortgage which was for \$1,000
was to fall due on April 5, 1902, and to bear
interest at the rate of 36 per cent.
The money was obtained from a man named
McAlpine. Owing to some delay, how-
ever, on the part of Mrs. Wiley, McAlpine
did not advance the money and the deal
fell through on this omission.

Mr. Wiley went to Congdon and asked
him to borrow \$3,000 for her on the
claims. This he did, taking a mortgage.
Unfortunately, however, Mr. Congdon
was in debt to Mr. Reiderer, the newspaper
king of the Klondike, and as-
signed the mortgage to him on November
1, 1901, with a note that he would give
her possession of the claim, and he subsequently sold for \$2,250. Mr. Congdon
in his evidence says that owing to ex-
penses incurred by Reiderer, he received
only \$3,091 and lost money as he had paid
out considerable for interest. He got \$150
from Mrs. Wiley for his services.

Acting in Dual Capacity.

In his report of the matter, Mr. Pow-
er first notes that the assignment made
by Mr. Congdon as public administrator,
as legal adviser to the commissioner and as
ex-officio representative of the Minister
of the Interior, absolutely ignores the
right of the latter to make regulations.

Proceeding, he says: "The power of
attorney was executed by Mrs. Wiley
on



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LOTS OF IRON FOR BUILDING OF CARS

Vancouver Island Ore is Admirably Adapted for This Purpose

AN EXPERT GIVES HIS OPINION

First Class Car Wheels Can Be Made From Material Mined Close at Hand

W. M. Brewer, ore buyer for the Tyee smelter, discussing the establishment of a car manufacturing plant in Victoria from the standpoint of the iron and steel supply, yesterday said the project was entirely feasible, the ore supply being ample and suitable. He said:

"During the early nineties while connected with the state geological survey of Alabama, I was brought into contact with the ironmakers of Alabama and Tennessee, and made several examinations of the iron ore deposits. In 1902 I was employed by Homer Swainey to make a report on the iron ore deposits on Texada Island, also those on the west coast of Vancouver Island, including Sartor River, Copper Island, Sechart, and when the Bugaboo creek iron ore deposits were first discovered I was employed to make an examination of them. They were found in 1899."

"I have no hesitancy in stating that so far as quantity is concerned, the magnetic deposits referred to contain what may be called an enormous tonnage. All of the deposits mentioned are magnetic, and while the development work has not been sufficient to block out tonnage so that it could be accurately measured, that fact does not deter me from estimating the total tonnage as of very large extent."

"The idea that an iron ore deposit can be developed and the ore blocked out in the same manner as would be done in a copper or gold mine is in my opinion hardly feasible, because the value of iron ore is so low that the dead work required to block out tonnage would cost so much as to be practically prohibitive. In the south the estimate of tonnage in an iron ore deposit where the ore occurs in lenses as it does either in limonite or magnetite is made from judgment and geological knowledge rather than from actual development work. But where the character of the ore is a red hematite or fossiliferous the question of tonnage can be readily proven, because this class of ore occurs in shapes similar to coal."

"The main point about the iron ores in British Columbia and their adaptability for the manufacture of iron would be the contents of phosphorous, because car wheels, to be of the best quality, should be made of charcoal iron, in the manufacture of which the phosphorous in the iron ore cuts a much greater figure than in the manufacture of coke iron. So far as my experience goes the analysis of the magnetite shows a sufficiently low content of phosphorous to bring it within the limit where good charcoal iron, suitable for first quality car wheels, could be made."

"In smelting iron ore, though magnetite alone is not considered the most desirable charge for the furnace, but a mixture of limonite, bog or red hematite iron ore with magnetite is a desirable burden for the furnace."

"In the Quatsino sound country there occur what are described as quite extensive deposits of limonite or brown hematite iron ore. Consequently we have in British Columbia the mixture desirable as well as the grade so far as contents of iron carried by the ore is concerned. To my notion the main feature to be considered in the establishment of any iron manufacturing plant or car plant would be a commercial question, whether capitalists can be shown that cars can be manufactured on this coast at such a cost as would enable the manufacturer to compete with the car works in other portions of the continent. This is a question that can only be answered satisfactorily by practical car builders, and if I might be allowed to make the suggestion, I would refer the whole matter to several manufacturers of cars already in the business; because, if you can show these men that such a plant could be run here as a commercial success they would be the first parties to be ready to sub-

scribe capital, which would need to be of a very considerable amount to establish such an enterprise."

"The ordinary layman, promoter or speculator is not, in my opinion, the right man to undertake to establish any such manufacturing plant, because failures usually result from ignorance and incompetency of the incorporators of enterprises where technical knowledge is an absolute necessity."

THE STAGE.

The New Grand

A great comedy bill has been arranged by Mr. Jamieson for the coming week at the New Grand. It will be headed by Schröder and Mulvey,

who were until recently of the Babes in Toyland company. They have put together a singling and talking act,

well seasoned with acrobatic and knockabout stunts, which is said to be

expense, as all the principals are engaged at high salaries. This organization made a successful tour through the east and all over Europe, and is now on the cast, playing during the coming week in Seattle. The company is composed of a prima donna soprano, Mlle. Antoinette Cantarelli; tenor, M. Raoul Conty; baritone, M. Marcel Gerard; a chorus quartet and Mr. Posty as musical director and manager, all of whom are strictly first-class artists, having played in New York, Boston and Chicago with great success. The programmes for matinees and evenings will be changed and will include the famous Misere scene and finale of first act from "Il Trovatore" opera by Verdi, the whole prison scene from "Faust" opera by Gounod, and others.

Stranger in Town

One of the most sprightly and withal the best staged of the modern musical comedies is Harry B. Linton's "A Stranger in Town," which will be the bill at the Victoria Theatre next Tuesday, April 30th, with Frank Beamish in the stellar role.

The play is one of those clean, crisp, bright and witty comedies that needs but to be seen to be thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Beamish's methods are smooth and unobtrusive and inspire general mirth. His personality fits the rôle in a manner most excellent.

Harry B. Linton has surrounded his star with a clever company of comedians and comedienne—many of the brightest lights of the farceur world having been engaged for his support. Adequate staging, a magnificent production and beautiful costumes, are among the features offered.

If you are a dyspeptic, or if you have a natural born grouch, see Frank Beamish as Bartley Swift, an American, in "A Stranger in Town," and, as the boys say, "forget it." A word to the wise is sufficient.

A Yankee Tourist

Surrounded by a company of unusual excellence and portraying a character which fits with a givellike nicely, Raymond Hitchcock will appear at the Victoria Theatre Wednesday, May 1, under the direction of Mr. Henry W. Savage, in a new three-act comic opera, "A Yankee Tourist," the book of which is by Richard Harding Davis, the lyrics by Wallace Irwin and the musical score from the very prolific pen of Alfred G. Robyn. In the cast will be found Flora Zabelle, Helen Hale, Walter Lawrence, Susie Forrester Cawthorne, Harry Stone, Eva Fallon, Herbert Cawthorne, Phillips Smalley and the brightest and most vivacious chorus of the year. In this new vehicle for the transportation of his comedy genius Mr. Hitchcock will return to the musical stage, from which he has been absent two seasons and his return will be welcomed, for his absence left a void which was not filled. He possesses a charm of manner not known to any other comedian of the present day. His deftness of touch, the rare finesse wit with which he plays a "laughing point" all mark the man with originality and he is the one American star today who does not resort to low "mugging" and horseplay in order to win the plaudits of the theatre-goer. Miss Zabelle will be remembered for her exceedingly clever work in "King Dodo" and "The Yankee Consul" and Miss Hale for her efforts with "Peggy From Paris," "Woodland" and more recently "The Man From Now." Walter Lawrence was also the baritone with the three last named attractions. Susie Forrester Cawthorne and Herbert Cawthorne have been identified for many seasons with some of the greatest successes the American stage has ever known, and Harry Stone for his rare work in "The Stolen Story." Messrs. Irwin and Robyn have proved themselves of incalculable aid to Mr. Davis by their work on the lyrics and the score, and there are at least a dozen numbers which will prove "hits," including "Golden Sails," "A Yankee Millionaire," "And the World Goes on Just the Same," "Irish Lads" and "When a Girl Is Born to be a Perfect Lady."

Superstitions on Skin Diseases

Of all superstitions probably the most foolish is the idea that when a rash or sore is healed and cured by means of external applications it will "strike in" and do further harm. No reputable physician will give any countenance to such a notion. Skin diseases of every form and especially eczema, salt rheum, scald head, etc., are promptly relieved and certainly cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

DETAILS OF SUICIDE AT PRINCE RUPERT

Worries and Disappointments
Caused E. G. Russell to
Take His Life

Steamer Princess May, which reached port yesterday, brought the body of the late E. G. Russell, formerly executive agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, to Vancouver, for shipment to Illinois for interment. Further details regarding the suicide of the well known railway man were brought by the Skagway liner. According to officers of the steamer the late E. G. Russell was morose and unusually depressed when he took passage north on the up trip of the steamer; he remained in his stateroom during the greater part of the voyage, spending his time reading and writing, instead of going to and fro about the boat as was his custom on previous trips.

That Mr. Russell had contemplated

so that the officers of the steamer called attention to the fact.

The collapse, resulting in self-destruction, did not take place until after Mr. Russell had spent three days at Prince Rupert. Meanwhile the steamer Princess May returned from Skagway and Ketchikan and had whistled prior to noon at the new wharf when Mr. Russell placed a revolver in his temple and killed himself. No one saw the act. Twenty minutes before Mrs. Trenayne, wife of the doctor at Prince Rupert, had been in company with Mr. Russell, and walking to the company's store, she said: "Shall we get weighed?"

"Oh, no," he replied, "I know what I weigh; I weigh about 200 pounds."

He finally agreed and weighed himself, the scales recording 190 pounds. He afterwards left the store and walked away. He was not seen again alive. He went to a woodpile near the engine house, about 100 yards from the wharf, where he sat, peeling an orange until he heard the whistle of the steamer Princess May, which was nearing the wharf. Then he placed a .38 calibre revolver to his right temple and fired. The bullet passed through his head, passing out at the left temple. As far as could be learned none heard the shot.

Mr. Carr-Hilton, of Canadian Bank of Commerce branch at Prince Rupert, with his wife, was walking toward the steamer when he noticed Mr. Russell's body reclining on the wood near

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AMUSEMENTS

Victoria THEATRE
EVERY SATURDAY LESSON & MANAGER

Tuesday, April 30

Harry B. Linton Presents
FRANK BEAMISH

In the breezy comedy, with music,

A STRANGER IN TOWN

And a capable company. A roaring farce filled with laughter and music. Absolutely a guaranteed attraction.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c. Box office opens 10 a. m. Saturday, April 27.

Victoria THEATRE
EVERY SATURDAY LESSON & MANAGER

Wednesday, May 1

Henry W. Savage offers
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

In a new comic opera in three acts

"A YANKEE TOURIST"

By Richard Harding Davis

Lyrics by Wallace Irwin.

Music by Alfred G. Robyn

In the cast: Flora Zabelle, Susie Forrester Cawthorne, Harry Stone, Helen Hale, E. C. Phillips, Phillips Smalley, Walter Lawrence, Herbert Cawthorne, Eva Fallon, and

An Array of Dainty, Dancing Chorus Divinities without an equal

"EVERYBODY ON TO VOLO"

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Box office opens 10 a. m. Monday, April 29. Mail orders accompanied by check will receive their usual attention.

THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Proprs.
ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.
General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 35c
Week of April 29th.
WALTER SCHRODE and LIZZIE HOLLEY
THOMAS R. CURTIS & Co.,
Assisted by Judy Curtis and Howard Foster
THE BURLESQUE JOHN and SIEGE
HARRY A. NAGLE
GLEN KEANE
NEW MOVING PICTURES
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Esp. D. A. Moderate terms for boarders
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spacious school buildings, extensive recreation
grounds, gymnasium. Cadet corps.
Summer Term will commence Monday,
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APPLY HEAD MASTER.

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School re-opens Monday, April 29, 1907, at 9:30 a. m.
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Phone 1820.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

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37 FORT STREET

Funeral Notice

The officers and members of Victoria Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their lodge room today (Sunday) at 2:30 p. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Broder Joseph Rowe. Members of sister lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

FRED DAVEY,
Rec. and Fin. Secretary.

The sidewalk which it is now planned to build are one on the north side of Queen's Avenue, between Douglas street and Blanchard Avenue, another on Beech Street between Rupert and Vancouver Streets, and a third between Humboldt Street and Beacon Hill Park on Rupert Street. The resolution for the construction of all three will be introduced by Ald. Henderson, as chairman of the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Ald. Henderson and his committee have at present a large quantity of work on their hands—the placing of the wires on the James Bay embankment and in front of the parliament buildings underground, the settlement of the Spring Ridge gravel pits question, and the solution of the garbage disposal problem all rest with that committee.

As to the final disposition of the gravel pits it is not expected that anything will be heard tomorrow evening. City Engineer Topp will introduce a report, in which it is expected that he will denounce the pits as a menace to the public safety. This will be considered by the aldermen, and it is understood that the owners will be instructed to have the excavations fenced in. Mr. Topp is also engaged upon the preparation of a report

THINKS ENGLISHMAN IS HIMSELF TO BLAME

Man of the Rose, Writing on His Impressions of Canada in Canadian Gazette

Just at present some of the eastern papers are having a controversy on the subject of the kind of immigrants wanted in Canada, and the respective values of April each. In the Canadian Gazette of April 4, the following article appears:

"The cry in Canada is, 'present for farm hands.' Farmers and farm hands, experienced, and those who are inexperienced, but willing and capable of being made to learn, are required all over the country, and good salary is generally paid to industrious men. The work of a Canadian farm is not light. Far from it. Work is the real reason of the word is required of all who wish to progress in Canada, and this fact is illustrated in Canadian farm labor. From sunrise to sunset is usually the hours of work on a Canadian farm.

A farm laborer, however, in Canada is a much more independent man than his brother in England. In many cases he works alone at the farm, and sits to meals with his employer at the same table, and in some cases is treated as one of the family. It depends upon the integrity of the farm-hand, and if he makes himself agreeable he will find no difficulty in getting along with a Canadian employer, and with his Canadian workers.

When an Englishman arrives in Canada he is still an Englishman, whilst it is said that a German, Dutchman, or Russian is very soon a Canadian. What I mean by this is that these foreign immigrants make up their minds to stay in the country they immigrate into, never having any intention of returning to their native lands. With Englishmen it is quite different. Great fault in them is that they will continually talk of England instead of trying their utmost to become used to things Canadian and understand the Canadian life, and see how superior the ordinary worker and laborer it really is.

A great many Englishmen emigrate to Canada in the belief chancing it, if they will get on and save a few thousand dollars, they hope then to return to England. This is a fallacy, and a very great one, for I maintain that, that unless a man makes up his mind to settle down in the country he is to emigrate to he might better use his time to advantage by staying where he is.

Canada is a coming great nation, and wants citizens, citizens and industries, to have a hand in building up the walls of its commerce and power; and any worker who will intelligently see that while there are primitive social methods apparent throughout the country, and while other artistic and emotional advantages of Europe are not there, yet in its completeness, its independence of the working man and employer, Canada offers advantages that tend to the ultimate benefit and prosperity of its earnest and serious workers.

An Englishman has an idea that a Canadian will look up to him as a superior being, coming as he does from the Mother country. As a matter of fact it is

just the opposite. The Canadian, whilst he may praise England, does not praise the Englishman that comes to him; this is greatly, I may say, the Englishmen's fault. I have seen Englishmen three weeks in this country (announcing to the world) that they could find no work. On the other hand I have seen industrious, hard-working Jews, who had fled from the Russian persecutions, prospering and thanking God for the freedom of this vast and beautiful Dominion.

Opportunities for the Energetic

"For anybody with sound body and mind, especially a young man, it is almost impossible for him, if he be energetic, to find employment here. You may see poor people in Canada, too, but you never see poverty-stricken people; nor do you see the awful slum sights of the cities in Europe. Everybody seems to be industrious in his or her labor, and one finds that one is in an energetic, invigorating and healthy atmosphere."

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LICENCE FEE QUESTION

Council May Have Keen Debate Tomorrow Evening

An interesting debate is expected for tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council, when His Worship Mayor Morley will introduce the question of the amendment of the Revenue Tax By-Law so as to allow of the increasing of the licensee fees of saloons and those restaurants wishing to sell liquor in this city.

His Worship introduced the resolution for the first time at last Monday's meeting of the city council, and it then passed its first reading. For lack of time, however, it was pushed no further. Tomorrow evening the aldermen will go into committee to consider it before it is allowed to pass its third reading, and considerable

interest is felt as to what sort of treatment will be accorded to it. The aldermen are pretty well divided into two camps on the question of liquor licences, one side counseling stringent methods and the other leniency. The battle over the resolution in question will decide which is in the majority.

Ald. Fell will be present at tomorrow evening's meeting, his duties at the legislature having kept him away for the last few sessions. His presence has been missed at the board, the last few meetings having been almost dull. It is expected that when Ald. Fell's genial countenance comes more smiles over the desk to the Mayor's left, there will be quite a difference in the atmosphere.

His Worship's resolution is identical with that which was brought in by the finance committee some time ago, but which, owing to a miscarriage, never saw the light at a meeting of the council. It is to the effect that the saloon licence fee be raised from \$150 to \$250 for six months, and that restaurant licences be divided into two classes—one applying to beer and porter alone, and the other to wines and spirits, and each costing as much as the existing licence.

"And just fancy watering at this time of year. Why, here it's only just stopped raining, and all that you have to do to reach the damp earth is to push your finger into the ground. Why, the top hasn't even dried off yet. And yet they have to water their lawns. Rot.

"Now, if they'd only use a little fertilizer and less water they might accomplish something," he concluded. "But if they go on at the present extravagant rate, all that they do will be to impoverish the city for the whole summer."

The official in question alleged that it was the people with small lawns who were the worst offenders.

"It's the small people who haven't got the meters who are responsible for most of the waste," said he. "Those who have meters are not so anxious to run up a bill."

AN EXCITING FIRE

Flames Among Petroleum Cases on Brooklyn Pier

New York, April 27.—Fire on one of the port piers at the foot of North Twelfth street, in the eastern district of Brooklyn, late today, did about \$100,000 damage and endangered the lives of several score of workmen employed in the vicinity. Two men, it is reported, leaped into the bay to escape the flames, but they were rescued, the firemen say. When the fire broke out, the piers contained a large number of boxes of petroleum, and numbers of the employees began throwing cases into the river. As the flames spread, they hurried to lighters and were towed out of danger. Burn oil flowed into the bay, and the fire spread over the water for some distance. One lighter caught fire as the oil spread over the waters, and was partly destroyed. Several persons were slightly injured.

putation left yesterday afternoon for Regina, where they will confer with the provincial government, and thence proceed to Ottawa.

Several reasons were advanced why the town should be included in Alberta. It lies in a direct line on the C. P. R., 15 miles from Edmonton, the provincial capital, while it is nearly 400 miles to Regina. Moreover, if Lloydminster comes into Alberta the town will have the advantage of the government telephone line right away, with which to connect the local exchange, a convenience that would benefit the merchants of Lloydminster and the jobbers of Edmonton. It is feared that if the town loses connection with the trunk line, a rival town will arise eight miles west at Blackfoot, a point where the Cold Lake railway passes.

A vote of the citizens of the two towns will be taken to ascertain which province will be chosen.

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NEW TRAIN CONNECTIONS

Winnipeg, April 27.—The C. P. R. has arranged that beginning on Thursday next connection will be made at Moose Jaw by the eastern express and western express, with through trains for Minneapolis and St. Paul. At the present time connection is made at Moose Jaw by the Atlantic express and the Pacific express with through trains each way daily between St. Paul and Calgary. This will greatly facilitate the handling of the business arising from the movement of such large numbers of Americans into Western Canada.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY

Toronto, April 27.—The salary of Dr. Falconer the newly appointed principal of Toronto university will be \$10,000 yearly, and his powers will be absolute.

MAYOR COATSORTH'S ACTION

Toronto, April 27.—Mayor Coatsworth refused to discuss the cab drivers' strike with International Organizer Minihan because he is an alien. The delegation waited upon him to urge that he refuse to allow license to be issued to incompetent men to help out livery owners. When he was introduced the Mayor said: "I can't discuss this matter with Mr. Minihan; he is an alien." Minihan then withdrew, and the Mayor agreed to comply with the request. The labor men were very indignant over the Mayor's action. Minihan comes from Boston.

COOMOX EVENTS

An Old Settler's Death Operations in the Coal Line

Nanaimo, April 27.—Joseph Stewart, one of the oldest pioneer residents of Oyster River, a small settlement north of Comox, B.C., was found this morning lying dead under his horse on the road to Comox. No details are yet available. The provincial police have left for the scene and until they return to Cumberland there is no way of ascertaining how Stewart met his death. Deceased was one of the best known men in the province, and one of the earliest settlers in the Comox district.

An extensive deal in coal lands in the Comox valley was consummated yesterday whereby a number of local men

come into possession of a valuable piece of property. From recent borings operations it has been ascertained that a valuable seam of coal exists

on the newly acquired property. The names of those connected with the new venture are not obtainable at this writing but it has been ascertained that vigorous prospecting operations are to be commenced at once.

There are about six thousand acres of land in the tract, which extends from Comox valley to Union Bay, and the land is owned by a number of farmers. It is said that a Vancouver man had an option on the coal rights

of the property and that he in turn has sold his bond to a Vancouver syndicate, which is to commence active

boring operations to test the property, which is believed to be a valuable one.

An eight foot seam of coal was located in one of the Wellington Colliery

company's mines some time ago, which

is just a mile and a half from the newly acquired land. In view of this

there is every reason to believe that the Vancouver syndicate has a good

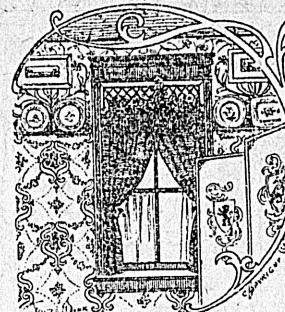
thing.

UNDER WHICH FLAG

Edmonton, April 27.—A deputation from Lloydminster was in the city today and interviewed the government with respect to the amalgamation of the two sections of that thriving town.

One half of the town is in Alberta and the other half in Saskatchewan.

An agitation is on foot to unite the two by transferring either one and bringing the whole town within the jurisdiction of one province. The deputation consisted of Dr. Hall, of the Saskatchewan section, and P. W. Miller, for the Alberta section. The de-



DIFFUSION OF LIGHT THROUGH WINDOWS

WHY have an ugly front door, transom or window? When at the small expenditure of from 75c up per foot we can design and build you a most artistic leaded light in art stained glass, through which the light will be diffused in soft radiance and the entire appearance and value of your home be materially improved.

MELROSE CO.
LIMITED

THE COMPLETE ART DECORATORS

40 Fort Street.

You like good Bread? Every person does. Using

MOFFET'S "BEST"
FLOWER

always insures good Bread. It's uniform superiority and great strength have endeared it to thousands of housekeepers throughout Western Canada.

Have you ever tried this celebrated brand of HOME milled Flour? If you have, we know you are a continuous user, if not, let us prevail upon you to try a sack. Your grocer has it.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Co., Ltd.
Enderby, British Columbia

of the marauding tribes in the region, which he is only able to keep off by the distribution of large sums of money.

PRESIDENT'S RETURN

Newport News, Va., April 27.—The yacht Mayflower, with President Roosevelt and party on board, sailed at 9:40 p.m. for Washington.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE

Havana, April 27.—The independent cigar manufacturers have decided to close their factories on April 29 in sympathy with the fight of the tobacco "trust," whose cigarmakers have been on strike for the past two months to enforce their demands to be paid in American money instead of Spanish. This will mean that on next Monday 9,000 cigarmakers will be unemployed in this city.

AN EDMONTON MYSTERY

Edmonton, April 27.—John Smith and his daughter came to the city from their home near Ottawa, Ont. They endeavored to obtain board in a hotel but the hostelry was crowded. They later took up their residence with A. S. Smart, in the east end, who came to Edmonton some time ago from Shawville, Quebec. Yesterday afternoon Smart and Smith's daughter reported to the authorities that the old man had disappeared on Monday night from the house and had not been seen or heard of by them since that time.

POWERS AND ARMAMENTS

Stands of Various Countries at Peace Conference

Rome, April 27.—The discussion that has been going on concerning the Italian proposal for limitation of armaments has served in a measure to elucidate the attitudes of the various powers on the subject. Great Britain, which is the only country to send a minister of Foreign affairs to the conference, is in favor of the discussion in this, she is thoroughly

Russia, while insisting on the discussion of its own programme of April 12, 1906, agreed with Germany and Austria on the question of armament to the point of referring to it in official documents as an "entente," but Russia is favorable to any step that is likely to result in a general and reasonable solution of the question.

Germany and Austria do not favor the limitation of armament, they will however, permit the presentation of the proposal, although they are not willing to participate in its discussion.

France, there is reason to believe, is of the opinion that there exists international as well as internal reasons against limitation, but she will allow the presentation of the question. She has not yet decided whether to participate in the discussion or not.

Alliance Formed

MR. D. E. CAMPBELL, ONE OF OUR LEADING DRUGGISTS

Makes Arrangements With a Large Boston House

Their object is to produce a valuable remedy in a form that can be easily taken, but heretofore impractical—

From now on this new preparation of an old medicine will become an indispensable auxiliary to

the medical pro-

fession

He found it was not a very difficult matter to fool the palate, but he could not fool the patient's stomach. Even when the oil had been made tasteless by being administered in capsules or other forms, the stomach would rebel and promptly eject it.

Right at this stage of the game Mr. Campbell learned of an important discovery made by two eminent French chemists, whose secret has been bought by a large Boston house. With characteristic enterprise Mr. Campbell connected himself with them, and succeeded in making arrangements with them to directly handle this new discovery.

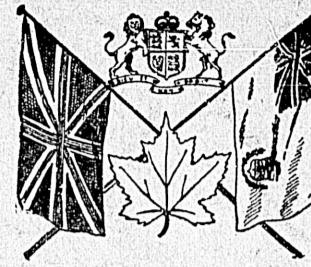
We now have at last, right here in town, a preparation that contains all the curative principles which have given the cod's liver its great reputation as a remedy for wasting diseases. Now these sought-for principles are in concentrated form, free from nauseating, greasy matter that characterizes cod liver oil as we have known it. This extract is put up in a most palatable and delicious form, so that it can be taken by any one with the most delicate and sensitive stomach. It is positively free from any objectionable odor, taste, or any of the other disagreeable features that have always attended cod liver oil.

Mr. Campbell will tell any one who will call on him, all about the discovery. He is so pleased in regard to the matter that he wants every one to know about it. Above all he wishes it to be positively understood that this new preparation is not a patent medicine. He will tell everyone in it and explain to you how scholars have devoted their lives and capitalists their money, in procuring this product to which has been given the name of Vinol—the Cod Liver preparation without oil.

We talk right here it would be a good plan for any one who is so unfortunate as to feel it necessary for their health to take cod liver oil, to hear what Mr. Campbell has to say on the subject. What he will tell you will cost nothing. What you will learn you can safely assert will prove of the greatest value to you.

WASTE OF WATER

Useless Lawn Sprinkling Already Attacks Supply.



The National Arbitration and Peace Congress Dinner

Wednesday, April seventeenth
One thousand nine hundred and seven
Hotel Astor, New York

Speakers

MR. CARNEGIE
Presiding

HIS EXCELLENCY, EARL GREY
Governor-General of Canada

HIS EXCELLENCY, DON ENRIQUE C. CREEL
Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, and
Special Representative of President Diaz at this Congress

HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES BRYCE
Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States
REVEREND EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.
Chaplain of the United States Senate,
Washington

SAMUEL GOMPERS, ESQ.
President of the American Federation of Labor,
Washington

PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT
Harvard University

Two of the speakers at Hotel Astor during the earlier part of the evening, after having spoken there, will go to the Waldorf-Astoria, in order to say a few words at this dinner also. By a similar arrangement, two of the speakers at the Waldorf-Astoria will speak later at the Astor.

Menu

PAMPLEMOUSSE
POTAGE DE LA PALA
OLIVES CELERI RADIS AMANDES SALES
FILETS DE SOLE A LA SCHEVENINGUE, EN COQUILLE
NOISSETTES D'AGNEAU DE LAIT A LA NOBEL
PETITS POIS TOMATES FARCIES
SORBET LA HAYE
PIGEONNAUX ROYAL, ROTIS
POINTES D'ASPERGES EN SALADE
GLACE DE FANTASIE
PETITS FOUPS FRUITS ASSORTIS
CAFE NOIR
WHITE ROCK
VINS EN SUPPLEMENT:
G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY
G. H. MUMM & CO.'S SELECTED BRUT

She has a full cargo of sack coal for the Qumalaska coaling station.

EMPEROR IS DUE

R. M. S. Empress of China Expected Tomorrow From Far East

Carrying the Overseas Mail and having over 150 saloon passengers on board, as well as 550 Orientals in the steerage, the white liner R. M. S. Empress of China is due to reach port tomorrow morning from Hongkong via the usual ports. About half of the passengers of the C. P. R. steamer will leave for the Atlantic coast on the special train awaiting the mails to connect with the R. M. S. Empress of Britain, which leaves St. John, N. B., for Liverpool on May 3rd. The Empress of China sailed from Hongkong on April 11, and Yokohama on April 18th.

It is reported that the steamer Montague, due at Hongkong from Victoria on Tuesday, will carry a large contingent of school teachers to the Orient on June 26, the party returning by the steamer Empress of India on August 26.

BEING TOWED SOUTH

Advices were received yesterday that the steamer Venture of the Boscowitz Steamship company, was disabled in the north and was being towed to Victoria.

MOVING PICTURES

Princess May Brings Story of Strange Use of Gatling Gun

Steamer Princess May, which arrived yesterday from the north, brought a story of Harry Raymond, a Juneau drummer, and a gatling gun, which became temporarily a moving picture machine in connection with the Treadwell mine strike. The commercial man had made a special deputy marshal by Marshal Shoup at the beginning of the strike, for the purpose of assisting in the protection of property. He was an interested spectator as the troops came ashore and took a commanding position. He was particularly pleased with the gatling gun, and made a close inspection of it. He had just replaced its rubber coat, and was standing near when the curiosity of the Stavonians led a bunch of them in his direction. A spokesman asked him what kind of a machine it was. He replied that it was a new kind of picture making machine, and promptly grouped a dozen or more men in front of it. After spending several minutes waving them back and beckoning them nearer—all of the signs being promptly obeyed by the men who had pursued their faces into "pleasantest" smiles—the drummer-deputy, apparently satisfied with the focus, quickly removed the coat from the wicked looking little gun. In ten seconds there was not a Slavonian in sight. They traveled in different directions.

MARINE NOTES

Seattle longshoremen will go out on strike on May 15th for higher wages, the shipowners having failed to meet the demands of the men for increased pay.

A Honolulu cablegram says the steamer Heliopolis has arrived from Malaga with 2,200 Spanish immigrants. During the voyage there were fourteen births and nineteen deaths, all children who died of measles.

Steamer Cascade has picked up the upturned derelict Bessie K. and is towing the wreck south.

The United States hydrographic office will issue about May 1st, a publication dealing with the coast of British Columbia, including Juan de Fuca Strait, Puget Sound, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, has recently been revised from sources, British and American and particularly from the latest British surveys.

Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders of Belfast, Ireland have decided to erect wharfs at Southampton, England, in order to effect the necessary repairs to vessels belonging to the Morgan combine. The plans for the new works have been already passed, and it is expected that the cost when completed will amount to about \$1,250,000.

Captain J. H. Peterson, who raised the steamship George W. Elder, has made an offer for the purchase of the steamer Corone, which was wrecked some weeks ago while crossing the Humboldt bar. Bids for the sale of the stranded craft will be opened at San Francisco tomorrow.

Steamer Tolosan, which is now loading flour at Seattle for Shanghai after calling at Comox took the cargo of coal from Moji, Japan to Mexico. Coal from Mexican points and the Southern Pacific has previously been coming from Newcastle. The railroad recently abandoned the use of fuel oil and is going back to coal on all its divisions. The change was made because of the rise in the price of fuel oil.

News was brought by the steamers that a large number of travelers were at Port Essington awaiting transportation up the Skeena. The steamer Mount Royal was to leave for Hazelton with a full load of freight and many passengers, sailing yesterday, and the Hazelton was to follow on Monday. It was doubtful if the steamer Northwest would leave, as it was understood a new boiler was to be placed in the vessel before she commenced service.

Steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, and Amur, Capt. Locke, have both returned from the North, the Starway liner bringing south 63 passengers, while the Amur had 44 passengers and a cargo of 5,000 cases of salmon. The Princess May made calls at Ketchikan, Port Simpson, Port Egerton, Prince Rupert, Swanson Bay and Alert Bay on her way south. Most of her passengers were from intermediary ports, there being only two on board when the steamer left Skagway. On her trip north the Princess May will go to Wrangel to land passengers and a large consignment of freight for shipment up the Stikine river.

The Amur on her northern trip landed B. F. Graham, Mr. Shannon and party of ten at Massett. Mr. Graham is a Los Angeles millionaire who proposes to establish large sawmills at the north of Queen Charlotte Islands, and to operate steamers to and from the islands. It was expected the party would proceed to Ketchikan by a gasoline launch to take passage south from that port after completing their investigations.

Steamer Chipewa, the new vessel being brought around from the Atlantic coast for the Alaska Steamship company, has arrived at Acapulco. At this port she will take on enough fuel coal to last her until the Sound is reached. This is the second port of call she has made since leaving New York, the other being Coronel, at which port she stopped to take on fuel.

The Chipewa is expected to reach the Sound in eight or ten days, and will be put on the Victoria route.

THE OVERDUE LIST

The list of overdues quoted at Lloyd's follows:

The German bark Alstermark, 151 days out from Callao, for Melbourne, heads the list and is rated at 90 gs per cent, against her arrival. The Norwegian bark Alexandra, 142 days out from Newcastle (N.S.W.), for Panama, and is rated at 60 gs per cent; British bark Brunel, 122 days from Newcastle (N. S. W.), for Junin, rated at 50 gs per cent! French bark Victorine, 184 days out from Autogasta, for Falmouth, rated at 12 gs per cent; British bark Zulita, 150 days out from Bahia, for Portland, Ore., rated at 10 gs per cent; British bark Wm. Tellie, 114 days out from Inglis, for Newcastle (N. S. W.), rated at 10 gs per cent.

RACING STEAMERS

Barely Avoid a Collision on the Columbia River.

Portland, April 26.—In a race between the steamers Telephone and Charles R. Spencer Friday morning, a collision was narrowly averted near Vancouver, the craft failing to come together by less than three feet. Had they struck at the high rate of speed they were running, one and perhaps both, of the steamers would have sunk and many lives been endangered. The narrow escape from disaster was near Vancouver, the craft being bound for the Dales.

Informal complaint was made to United States Inspectors, Edwards and Fuller, by engineer Crosby, of the Portland & Seattle railway construction work, soon after the steamers had passed the barracks city, because of the high speed at which they were running.

COLLIERS IN PORT

Four Coal Dredgers Were in Port Yesterday—Duneric Bound to Qumalaska

Four coal carrying steamers were in port yesterday, the Tordenskjeld from San Francisco for Nanaimo; Sheila and Tellus from San Francisco for Ladysmith, and the steamer Duneric from Nanaimo for Dutch Harbor. The Duneric is one of the steamers of the fleet of Andrew Weir, who was recently visiting British Columbia ports.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

WAS THE SKIPPER

Will Join Cascade and Quada in Buoy and Beacon Work.

Steamer Maude has been chartered from the B. C. Salvage company by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the establishment of buoys and beacons. The steamer left yesterday.

While in Portland recently Capt. Daniels purchased several articles at a

INAUGURATION OF

MEXICAN SERVICE

Steamer Georgia to Sail on Tuesday—Advantages of This Route

Steamer Georgia will sail on Tuesday afternoon from Esquimalt, her sailing having been delayed to permit of more cargo being loaded. The cargo being carried by the Mexican liner on her inaugural voyage will include 1,500,000 feet of lumber, mostly from Millside and Ananias, 1,500 tons of coal, and about 300 tons of general freight as well as a large assortment of samples of British Columbia produce and manufactures. The passengers will include several business men who are going to Mexico to organize trade ventures, and the outlook for the new line seems bright, indeed. As soon as the trade warrants the owners propose to add additional steamers, two if necessary. It is expected the steamer's freight for her return voyage will include fruits, coffee, rice, ore and other merchandise.

With cheap rates it is expected that Mexican liners will ship ore to the Tyee and Crofton smelters for treatment.

One feature of the Mexican steamship service which is not generally considered is the advantage it gives to British Columbia shippers to reach various markets, other than Mexico; it even gives a competing route whereby freight can be sent to Eastern Canada at less cost than by railroad. By means of this, 168 miles of railway across Tehuantepec, surprising advantages are given British Columbia merchants.

In comparison with the voyage around Cape Horn, great saving of time will be made, and shippers will have the added advantages of a lessening in freight expenses, for even with the requisite handling at the Atlantic and Pacific terminals of the railroad, the total cost of transportation charges will far short of those via the Cape Horn route.

For some time, various large steamship companies have been looking to this connecting route joining the two oceans, and steamship services are being planned from the Orient to Salina Cruz on the Pacific and between Great Britain and Europe and Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The Tehuantepec route is some 1,200 miles nearer Victoria and Puget Sound than the Panama Canal route, and has at its terminals the most modern and approved equipment for the rapid handling of cargo. Not alone is this fact being taken advantage of by the Canadian-Mexican line, which will soon be in a position to issue bills and vice-versa via the Tehuantepec railroad, thus involving about a third of the time now required for shipments to or from Great Britain by the steamers now in this trade.

The American-Hawaiian line is establishing both Pacific and Atlantic lines with intention of giving bills of lading direct between Puget Sound and New York. This company has two large steamers, the Mexican and Columbian, under construction at San Francisco, and recently purchased the former Atlantic transports, Missouri and Maine.

That the Tehuantepec route will be a great competitor of the Panama canal is apparent. The general opinion of shipping men, is that there will be sufficient, and to spare in the way of traffic for both it and the Panama canal.

The latter when completed will naturally possess strategic advantages impossible of the former, in as far as United States is concerned, and will have an importance in the Oriental trade which would be too much to expect from the former, but much of the honor of diverting commerce from the old beaten tracks to go via the isthmus will fall to the Tehuantepec railroad.

Steamer Cascade has picked up the upturned derelict Bessie K. and is towing the wreck south.

The United States hydrographic office will issue about May 1st, a publication dealing with the coast of British Columbia, including Juan de Fuca Strait, Puget Sound, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, has recently been revised from sources, British and American and particularly from the latest British surveys.

Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders of Belfast, Ireland have decided to erect wharfs at Southampton, England, in order to effect the necessary repairs to vessels belonging to the Morgan combine. The plans for the new works have been already passed, and it is expected that the cost when completed will amount to about \$1,250,000.

Captain J. H. Peterson, who raised the steamship George W. Elder, has made an offer for the purchase of the steamer Corone, which was wrecked some weeks ago while crossing the Humboldt bar. Bids for the sale of the stranded craft will be opened at San Francisco tomorrow.

Steamer Tolosan, which is now loading flour at Seattle for Shanghai after calling at Comox took the cargo of coal from Moji, Japan to Mexico. Coal from Mexican points and the Southern Pacific has previously been coming from Newcastle. The railroad recently abandoned the use of fuel oil and is going back to coal on all its divisions. The change was made because of the rise in the price of fuel oil.

News was brought by the steamers that a large number of travelers were at Port Essington awaiting transportation up the Skeena. The steamer Mount Royal was to leave for Hazelton with a full load of freight and many passengers, sailing yesterday, and the Hazelton was to follow on Monday. It was doubtful if the steamer Northwest would leave, as it was understood a new boiler was to be placed in the vessel before she commenced service.

Steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, and Amur, Capt. Locke, have both returned from the North, the Starway liner bringing south 63 passengers, while the Amur had 44 passengers and a cargo of 5,000 cases of salmon. The Princess May made calls at Ketchikan, Port Simpson, Port Egerton, Prince Rupert, Swanson Bay and Alert Bay on her way south. Most of her passengers were from intermediary ports, there being only two on board when the steamer left Skagway. On her trip north the Princess May will go to Wrangel to land passengers and a large consignment of freight for shipment up the Stikine river.

The Amur on her northern trip landed B. F. Graham, Mr. Shannon and party of ten at Massett. Mr. Graham is a Los Angeles millionaire who proposes to establish large sawmills at the north of Queen Charlotte Islands, and to operate steamers to and from the islands. It was expected the party would proceed to Ketchikan by a gasoline launch to take passage south from that port after completing their investigations.

Steamer Chipewa, the new vessel being brought around from the Atlantic coast for the Alaska Steamship company, has arrived at Acapulco. At this port she will take on enough fuel coal to last her until the Sound is reached. This is the second port of call she has made since leaving New York, the other being Coronel, at which port she stopped to take on fuel.

The Chipewa is expected to reach the Sound in eight or ten days, and will be put on the Victoria route.

THE OVERDUE LIST

The list of overdues quoted at Lloyd's follows:

The German bark Alstermark, 151 days out from Callao, for Melbourne,

heads the list and is rated at 90 gs per cent, against her arrival. The Norwegian bark Alexandra, 142 days out from Newcastle (N.S.W.), for Panama, and is rated at 60 gs per cent; British bark Brunel, 122 days from Newcastle (N. S. W.), for Junin, rated at 50 gs per cent! French bark Victorine, 184 days out from Autogasta, for Falmouth, rated at 12 gs per cent;

British bark Zulita, 150 days out from Bahia, for Portland, Ore., rated at 10 gs per cent; British bark Wm. Tellie, 114 days out from Inglis, for Newcastle (N. S. W.), rated at 10 gs per cent.

RACING STEAMERS

Barely Avoid a Collision on the Columbia River.

Portland, April 26.—In a race between the steamers Telephone and Charles R. Spencer Friday morning, a collision was narrowly averted near Vancouver, the craft failing to come together by less than three feet. Had they struck at the high rate of speed they were running, one and perhaps both, of the steamers would have sunk and many lives been endangered. The narrow escape from disaster was near Vancouver, the craft being bound for the Dales.

Informal complaint was made to United States Inspectors, Edwards and Fuller, by engineer Crosby, of the Portland & Seattle railway construction work, soon after the steamers had passed the barracks city, because of the high speed at which they were running.

COLLIERS IN PORT

Four Masted Ship Mashona Towed From Golden Gate to This Port

The Norwegian ship Mashona, a four masted vessel, arrived in port last night after a passage of six days from San Francisco, in tow of the tug Sea Rover. The tug is one of the largest operated from the Bay City. The Mashona came north in ballast under charter to load lumber, and her owners considered it cheaper to pay for towage north than to lose the time necessary to sail north.

COLLIERS IN PORT

Four Coal Dredgers Were in Port Yesterday—Duneric Bound to Qumalaska

Four coal carrying steamers were in port yesterday, the Tordenskjeld from San Francisco for Nanaimo; Sheila and Tellus from San Francisco for Ladysmith, and the steamer Duneric from Nanaimo for Dutch Harbor. The Duneric is one of the steamers of the fleet of Andrew Weir, who was recently visiting British Columbia ports.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

WAS THE SKIPPER

Will Join Cascade and Quada in Buoy and Beacon Work.

Steamer Maude has been chartered from the B. C. Salvage company by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the establishment of buoys and beacons. The steamer left yesterday.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B. C. Land & Investment Agency

LIMITED

40 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Hatley Park—This beautiful property at Esquimalt containing 232 acres with large water frontage, large portion cultivated, with modern barn and outhouses; particularly adapted for subdivision; enquire for further particulars.

Galiano Island—282 acres, with good 9-roomed house and barns, orchard, 200 bearing trees, plenty of good timber; large swamp; easily cleared; large water frontage; two good bays..... \$5,000
160 acres at Sahtlam, 30 acres cleared; road and river runs through property. This is particularly cheap at..... \$1,000

Esquimalt Road—Modern Bungalow (large), well situated, large piece of ground; terms..... \$3,000

About 800 acres of land at Mapie Bay, 200 acres of which is first class for fruit, balance good sheep run; 100 acres fronting on Quamichan Lake, also large sea frontage, adapted for mill site; plenty of good timber; terms; price, per acre \$20

New Subdivision—Fairfield Estate—Nice large lots, beautifully situated between Richardson Street and Fairfield Road; \$1000 each. Terms.

Aberni—A quantity of desirable acreage, \$7.50 per acre to \$25 per acre; close to townsite.

34 acres near Beaver Lake, six miles from town and on railway; land easily cleared. Terms. Per acre \$75
5-room cottage, 10 minutes' walk from post office; full sized lot, nice garden, etc. \$1850

4 houses in Fernwood Estate, all well rented; suitable for investment. Easy terms \$3350

6-room house on Second street, modern, with large lot, front and back entrance. Cheap at \$2600

Strawberry Vale—10-acre block, mostly under cultivation. \$225 per acre. Adjoining 10 acres can be purchased at the same price. This land is first class and is only 4 miles from Victoria P. O.

\$720—Several nice building lots, each 60x120 feet, in James Bay, in a desirable location. \$1,200 will purchase a large lot within three minutes' walk of the city hall.

Fruit Farm, containing 10 acres, situate on Gordon Head road, 5 miles from Victoria; 5 acres in bearing orchard; also quantity of young trees, strawberry plants, etc., all in first class shape, with 5 roomed cottage. Price \$7,800.

Quamichan Lake—Blocks 13 to 20 acres each, fronting on the lake, suitable for fruit growing and country residences, close to railway station; good fishing and shooting. Price \$60 to \$125 an acre. \$1,700—2 full size lots, in James Bay, nicely situated, cleared and fenced—a bargain.

\$3,500—Modern 7 roomed dwelling, within 10 minutes of the post office, on nice residential street.

\$6,750—Modern 8 roomed dwelling; 4 lots, orchard, stable, coach house and other outhouses; 7 minutes' walk from Port street car line.

\$10,000—Large modern dwelling, one acre of ground, orchard, shade trees, shrubbery, etc.; in the heart of the city.

\$3,500—Modern 2 storey dwelling on car line; easy terms.

\$2,500—6 roomed cottage; corner lot; fruit trees, stable and chicken house, on car line.

\$2,100—6 roomed cottage, well built; stable, chicken houses, etc.; lot 50x132 feet.

\$3,300—2 dwellings on Fourth street, front and back entrance, with stable.

\$2,400—8 roomed dwelling, with 2 lots, each 50x140, conveniently situated.

\$3,000—James Bay, 7 roomed dwelling, modern, situate on Quebec street; terms.

\$2,400 will purchase a 6 roomed cottage, almost new, centrally located—easy terms.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 Fort Street

DWELLINGS

QUEEN'S AVENUE—New 6 roomed cottage on good sized lot, will rent for \$20 per month \$2,900. \$500 cash and the balance on easy payments.

RICHARDSON ST.—6 roomed cottage on lot and a half, in good condition. \$3,500. \$500 cash, balance monthly payments if desired. \$3,500.

HUMBOLDT ST.—8 roomed house on large corner lot, good location. \$500 cash, balance easy terms. \$3,500.

DWELLINGS

RICHARDSON ST.—Well planned house on corner lot, \$3,500. 8 rooms all conveniences. \$500 cash. Terms for balance.

ADELAIDE RD.—Just off Lansdowne.—Two large lots and good four roomed cottage. Land all ploughed ready for cultivation; fruit trees, bush fruits, stable, chicken houses. \$1,500. Owner really wants to sell and is open to offer.

SOUTH TURNER ST.—Double house on lot 50 x 112. \$3,150.

DALLAS AVE.—6 roomed bungalow (new), large lot. \$4,750.

PEMBERTON & SON

Grant & Lineham

Telephone 664

2 View Street

P. O. Box 307

HOUSES.

OAK BAY AVE.—New 6 room Bungalow, 2 lots, lawn and shrubbery. \$4,000.

OAK BAY AVE.—Nearly new 6 room cottage. Fine lot, \$3,000.

STANLEY AVE.—6 room house (new). Fine lot. \$2,500.

ELFORD ST.—7 room house (new), every convenience, \$4,750.

CADBORO BAY RD.—6 room Bungalow (new). \$6,500.

CADBORO BAY RD.—7 room house (new), extra large lot. \$4,200.

BATTERY ST.—5 room cottage, every convenience. \$2,600.

BEACON ST.—8 room house (new), 2 lots. \$5,000.

DALLAS RD.—6 room bungalow, every convenience. \$4,500.

EDWARD ST.—6 room cottage, lot 60x120. \$2,800. Easy terms.

CALEDONIA AVE.—8 room house, lot 60x138. \$2,500.

Lots, Houses and Acreage for sale in all parts of the City. Insurance Written. Money to Loan.

LOTS.

TRUTCH ST.—Splendid lot. \$850.00.

MOSS ST.—2 full sized lots. \$500 each.

GLADSTONE ST.—1 lot \$600; 1 lot \$650.

WILLIAM ST.—2 lots for \$450 each.

RICHMOND AVE.—1 lot, \$1,250.

FRANKLIN ST.—1 lot, \$1,300.

NORTH PANDORA.—1 lot heavily wooded. \$1,100.

FERNWOOD RD.—2 lots, \$1,200 each.

FAIRFIELD RD.—4 lots at \$1,050 each.

HEYWOOD AVE.—2 lots, \$3,000.

ESQUIMALT RD.—2½ lots for \$1,750.

NORTH PARK ST.—Lot 50x130, \$700.

ACREAGE

HAMPSHIRE RD.—1 acre all in fruit trees. \$2,000; close to car line. Beautiful site for home.

MOSS ST.—1 acre easily subdivided. \$3,000.

ST. DAVID ST.—Close to Oak Bay car line. 1 acre \$2800.

ST. DAVID ST.—Close to Oak Bay car line. 1 acre lot with fine sea view. \$3,000.

SOOKE LAKE.—21½ acres, on main road. \$750.

Tel. A1092

BOND & CLARK

Tel. A1092

14 Trounce Avenue

DUNCANS

10 ACRE LOTS, cleared, per acre \$350

10 ACRE LOTS, uncleared, per acre \$275

TOWN LOT, fenced, cultivated 12 apple trees \$200

TOWN LOT, cleared, with posts for fence \$275

10 ROOM HOUSE, two stories and attle, beautiful view of lake. \$3,000

BUSINESS LOT, 50 foot frontage, 150 feet deep, good well, carpenter's shop and shoe shop \$1,660

COWICHAN

132 ACRES, 30 cleared, 15 slashed, new house, barns, etc., 1½ miles from station, river frontage \$15,000

GLENORA

160 ACRES, 20 cultivated, 10 slashed, 9 room house \$8,500

105 ACRES, 27 cultivated, 6 slashed, 6 room house, barn and buildings \$5,000 cash, \$3,000 at 6 per cent. Price \$8,000

TILL THE FIRST OF MAY ONLY, 100 acres bottom land, 6 room house, barn, cattle sheds, outbuildings, etc., orchard in bearing, 50 acres cultivated, two creeks, near school, three miles from Duncans Station \$5,500

MAPLE BAY

50 ACRES, 20 cleared and cultivated, well watered, house, buildings, etc., near school, church and sea, per acre \$90

160 ACRES on High Road, good timber, well watered, near Crofton. Price \$6,000

408 ACRES, good timber, near Crofton \$5,250

20 ACRES, good timber on railway, near Duncans \$1,200

SOMENOS

100 ACRES, 15 cultivated, 7 room house, barn and orchard, with farm implements. \$7,000

70 ACRES, 15 cultivated, well watered, new house, 6 rooms, barn and farm buildings, stock and implements \$7,500

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCE complete, commodious house and buildings, ornamental grounds, orchard, beautiful view, 60 acres. \$15,000

QUAMICHAN LAKE

7 ACRES, new 1½ story house, stable, chicken house, well watered, beautiful view \$2,500

REPRESENTING—Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Toronto; Sovereign Fire Assurance Co. of Toronto; Railway Passengers Assurance Co. of London; Nootka Marble Quarries, Ltd.; Silica Brick & Lime Co., Ltd.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LTD.

'Phone 668. 63 Yates Street

Have you decided, as yet, what you will do when your landlord sells the house you are in or raises the rent? Now is the time to figure on this. Houses are by no means plentiful now, and these conditions will not improve from the renters standpoint. Let us solve this question for you. You buy the lot. We put up the house on the monthly payment plan. Its just like paying rent to yourself. Better look into this before it is too late to get a house up, and while lots can be had at a reasonable price.

VICTORIA

REGINA

WINNIPEG

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

Real Estate, 76 Fort St.

We have three hundred acres in and around the city in different locations, any parcel of this acreage is well adapted for subdividing.

SWELL LITTLE BUNGALOW, Oak Bay, three full lots on a corner; stable, chicken run, good garden, small conservatory. Very cheap on easy terms.

SIX HOUSES on Vancouver St., eight rooms, all modern, nice lawns, ten minutes' walk from Beacon Hill Park. Two of the houses on corner lots. If you are looking for a nice home do not miss this chance.

EIGHT HOUSES in James Bay District, corner of Menzies and Niagara Streets. Will sell these houses altogether or separately. Call and see us for particulars.

TWO HOUSES on Richmond Avenue.

If you want to invest in a few lots or a block of lots in what is the best subdivision that has been put on the market in Victoria, this year, we have it at the right price and the very nicest of terms.

Post Office Box 787

R. S. Day & B. Boggs ESTABLISHED 1890 THE COWICHAN VALLEY

Our experience of nearly 20 years in the handling of Farm Lands in this beautiful section of Vancouver Island has caused our business to grow to such an extent that it has been necessary for us to appoint a resident representative in Duncans. Samples from our list of Cowichan lands.

220 acres seafrontage (1 mile), quarter mile from wharf, P. O., etc.; 20 acres under cultivation, and additional area improved, 2 acres bearing orchard; small house and barn and outbuildings; 2 creeks. Price \$10,000 or \$45 per acre.

103 acres, 3 miles from Duncan; timber has been taken off; good creek through property. \$30 per acre.

52 acres, 1½ miles from Duncan, 6 acres under cultivation and 15 in pasture; 5 roomed house, new large barn and other buildings; good orchard; 2 springs. Price \$5,000.

160 acres, 3 miles from Duncan, 25 acres under cultivation and large pasture; large creek through property; 9 roomed house and large barn; good bearing orchard. Price \$8,500.

91 acres fronting on Cowichan Lake, 20 acres under cultivation; good house and 2 barns; bearing orchard; stock and farm implements; 50 acres valuable timber. Price \$5,000.

100 acres, 2 miles from Semenos Station, 40 acres under cultivation, and additional pasturage; 7 roomed house, 2 barns and other buildings; orchard bearing; live spring near house. Price \$7,500.

160 acres, 1 mile from Westholme, 14 acres cultivated and 20 in pasture; 4 roomed house, barn and other buildings; creek through property, bearing orchard; 6 cows, 2 horses and farm implements. Price \$6,750.

180 acres, ¾ miles from Duncan, 130 acres creek bottom, 7 acres under cultivation and 20 in pasture; orchard; 6 roomed house, large new barn and outbuildings. Price \$8,000. Terms. 100 acres of above with improvements, \$5,000.

160 acres, 5 miles from Duncan; 6 acres under cultivation and considerably more improved; new 7 roomed house and good barn and stables; bearing orchard. Price \$5,500.

General Agents for The Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, and the Law Union and Crown Insurance Company.

42 Fort Street

Telephone 30

Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA REGINA AND SASKATOON

WE HAVE

Acreage suitable for subdividing.

Lots in all parts of the city.

Business blocks and inside property.

Several good farms in well known districts at reasonable prices.

WE WANT

Two or three residences, surrounded by well grown shrubs and trees.

MATSON & COLES

TELEPHONE 65. 23-25 BROAD STREET P. O. BOX 167.

Dr. Bell's Good Work

From the Ottawa Free Press

The Ottawa Free Press says that Dr. Bell's extensive work during his long connection with our Geological Survey has been of an original and practical character, and has been carried on largely in the wilder parts of the Dominion. Great zeal, perseverance and patience, as well as courage and endurance, were required for its successful execution. Very extensive topographical and geological explorations and actual surveys were made, comprising sea coasts, many of the larger rivers and great numbers of the smaller ones, as well as hundreds of all of the territory northward nearly to the Arctic Circle. The performance of these duties involved innumerable risks and much hardship and suffering from fatigue, cold, wet and hunger. In connection with the foregoing work, investigations were constantly made as to the mineral resources, the forests, the contours of the country, the soil, climate, fisheries, the fauna and flora in general, and everything which might constitute the natural wealth of these immense and almost unknown regions. Dr. Bell's great opportunities have enabled him to publish several valuable papers and maps on the forestry of Canada. It is everywhere acknowledged that the outcome of this pioneer work is now proving most valuable in promoting the rapid development of the Dominion and in bringing the country to its present condition of advancement and prosperity.

Amongst the most important advantages already derived from Dr. Bell's surveys and maps have been their use in the general location of parts of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of long stretches of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the extensive territories between Quebec and Winnipeg. His numerous reports describing accurately our north country constituted the "mountains of information" available at the time of the inception of the transcontinental railway scheme, and enabled the parliament of Canada to decide, at once, to construct the proposed line, thereby saving the time which would otherwise have been required to exploit the country before this enterprise could have been authorized with any degree of confidence.

Dr. Bell's extensive work was recognized in May last by the Royal Geographical Society, when its council unanimously awarded him the Patron's or King's Gold Medal, its highest prize, with the cordial approval of His Majesty, and in the month of November of the same year, the American Geographical Society also awarded Dr. Bell its principal distinction, the Culum gold medal, which had not previously been given to any geographer in Canada. He has also done good service to geography as a member of the Dominion Government Geographical Board. He was present at the International Congress of Americanists, which held in 1904, an additional grant of \$19,000 a year to enable him to carry on additional work on the Economic Geology of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Dr. Bell has enjoyed exceptional opportunities for examining a great number and variety of mines, not only in the older provinces of the Dominion, but also in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory; and outside of Canada, in the northern United States, in California, Arizona, Mexico, in Great Britain, Germany and eastern Europe. Long study and extensive observations are essential to enable a geologist to judge of the probable value of undeveloped mineral prospects. For many years before the Survey began to collect mining statistics officially, Dr. Bell had every year gathered full information on this subject and now possesses a record of mining operations in Canada since 1863.

He holds many scientific and academic distinctions among which may be mentioned: F.R.S., D.Sc. (McGill), Sc. D., C.M. (McGill), F.G.S. (London and Am.), foundation Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Hon. Member of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Montreal, etc., and he has been honored by the King with the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order "for faithful service." He was Professor of the Natural Sciences at Queen's University, Kingston, for five sessions, and served as one of the Royal Commissioners on the Mineral Resources of Ontario (1888-89) whose report was so welcomed and highly esteemed by the public, as supplying a long felt want. He has published over 200 reports and papers on the geology, geography, biology, forestry, etc., of Canada.

It was owing to Dr. Bell's initiative that the offices and museum of the Geological Survey were removed from Montreal to Ottawa in 1881.

evening following there will be a smoking concert given in honor of the visiting club, at which some specially good music, suitable to such an entertainment, will be given.

It is also expected that a trip to Shawinigan lake will be arranged for Saturday after the concert.

JUDGES IN DISPUTE

as presented by argument to the court. He had given the case every consideration. While Justice McLeod was speaking, the Chief Justice left the court, and in a case before the Supreme Court, of New Brunswick, Mr. Justice McLeod, read a lengthy judgment, and the Chief Justice, in his writing, who differed from the former spoke strongly, before delivering his written decision, on Judge McLeod's judgment, saying, in effect, that he considered it a strong attack upon him that, bolted down, it was as much as said that he was a partisan and had shown every preference to the party he represented. The Chief Justice, who appeared very much annoyed, said that Judge McLeod's utterances may be in good taste or they may not. They he would not discuss, but he wished it understood that there was no ground for Justice McLeod's insinuations. Judge McLeod replied and denied completely the charge of partiality and corruption, upon the Chief Justice, and his decision was based entirely upon the facts of the case, and the Judge's charge to the jury as this case was the last, judgment rendered, the court adjourned immediately after Judge McLeod had concluded his remarks.

"Bit by bit the big moose began to give way. I knew that if that gritty caribou could get his clumsy enemy into the brush he would finish him for sure, but I wanted to see how the remainder of the herd of caribou made for the opposite shore of the lake, where they disappeared in the woods, I guess, waiting for their leader to come back to them."

"Well, as I was saying, this moose was slowly giving way, and in the meantime I was crawling closer and closer to the fighters. Up till now they seemed content just to go at each other head to head, but when they got near the shore the moose began to charge at the moose's flank. I watched that caribou's strategy, scarcely daring to breathe. That little fellow made for the moose's shoulder time and again, and time and again as the moose turned to take the charge on his horns, he gave way a few paces.

"Each time the moose turned to meet the attack he came nearer to being on a broadside to the brush on the shore. Well, the caribou kept it up until he had his enemy within two or three feet of the wood and broadside to the brush. Then he went back to running straight at the moose.

"All this time it seemed to me that the caribou was the attacker and the moose on his defense, and I began wondering whether that moose had enough. The caribou fell in one of his charges. He slid to his chest, and before he could get to his feet again meet his smaller opponent, and then a butting match began. The moose's broken antler appeared to be hurting him some, for every now and then he would sort of take the caribou's charge with the side of his head and暮 like one of his cows when calling for a mate.

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"Each time the moose turned to meet the attack he came nearer to being on a broadside to the brush on the shore. Well, the caribou kept it up until he had his enemy within two or three feet of the wood and broadside to the brush. Then he went back to running straight at the moose.

"All this time it seemed to me that the caribou was the attacker and the moose on his defense, and I began wondering whether that moose had enough. The caribou fell in one of his charges. He slid to his chest, and before he could get to his feet again meet his smaller opponent, and then a butting match began. The moose's broken antler appeared to be hurting him some, for every now and then he would sort of take the caribou's charge with the side of his head and暮 like one of his cows when calling for a mate.

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Morning—Andante..... Battiste Vente..... Hooper

Psalm for 28th morning..... Cath. Psalter Magnificat and Name Dimitris..... E. A. Clare

Hymns..... 37, 207 and 545 Benedictus..... Elvey

Hymn..... 281 Voluntary—Postlude..... Wely

Morning—Andante..... Battiste Vente..... Hooper

Psalm for 28th morning..... Cath. Psalter

Magnificat and Name Dimitris..... E. A. Clare

Hymns..... 290, 521 and 36

Vesper Hymn..... Middleton

Recessional Hymn..... 281

Voluntary—Postlude..... Thorne

Morning—Andante..... Battiste Vente..... Hooper

Psalm for 28th morning..... Cath. Psalter

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80 ACRES—North Saanich, 65 under cultivation, finest fruit land, small orchard, house, barn and out buildings, team of gray horses, 7 cows and other stock and implements. First-class buy. Price \$6,500.00 Terms \$2,500.00 down, balance 6 per cent.

43 ACRES—North Saanich, 40 acres under cultivation, house, 3 rooms, barns, new wire fenced, good creek and springs. Price \$6,500.00 Terms ½ cash, balance 6 per cent.

61 ACRES—All under cultivation, first-class land, wire fenced buildings, good water one mile from Sidney. Price \$8,000.00 Terms ½ down.

45 ACRES—Pender Island, north, 25 acres under cultivation, ¼ mile from wharf, one storey 8 room house, large barn, 25 tons of hay, 200 bearing fruit trees, 3 miles drainage, well fenced, good water. Price \$3,500.00.

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½ ACRE—On Michigan St., near Menzies street. \$2,700.

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TWO LOTS—Esquimalt road, near Russel station. \$1000 each.

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FARM—Cheap, 100 acres, at Koksilah, near Duncan, thoroughly equipped. Modern new 9 roomed residence with water laid on; cement basement with furnace, lighted throughout with acetylene gas. Very large stable with silo and all necessary outbuildings, a new cottage for the use of the help; 18 Jersey cows, 1 bull, 2 yearling calves, 12 lambs, 10 brood mares in foal, 18 sheep, 12 lambs, 10 pigs, 2 brood sows and young, chickens, turkeys, etc., etc. All necessary farming implements, wagons, etc. Enquire for further particulars to E. White, 100 Government street.

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10 ACRES—On Carey road, nearly all cleared, 2 miles from town. This is cheap at \$200 per acre.

7 ACRES—In Cadboro Bay, all cleared, fence in, would make a beautiful home. Price \$650 per acre.

8 LOTS—In the Pearse Estate, all good land and close to car. These are a cheap buy at \$3000.

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JAMES BAY—½ acres and 6 room cottage, \$2500.

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Three acres of land at car terminus in Esquimalt, having fine sea frontage.

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108 and 109, corner of Yates and Wharf streets, with buildings on the whole of the lots.

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\$600 CASH DOWN—Balances 2 years, buys 5 room cottage on ground corner in James Bay. Pantry, bath, sunroom connected, electric lighted, hot and cold water. Price \$1,800.

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Vacant lot cheap; good site for a real estate. Enquire.

SMALL FRUIT FARM—Gordon Head, 12 acres.

SEVERAL LARGE FRUIT RANCHES—In Saanich, for this week only, will stand rigid investigation.

Have you any James Bay property for sale? If so, bring in your list at once, as we have buyers waiting for it.

W. H. MARCON & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

AMENDMENT TO TIMBER MEASUREMENT ACT

Doyle Scale to Apply on Coast in Case of Small Logs

The amendment to the Timber Measurement Act passed at the recent session of the provincial legislature is an important measure which promises to have, under certain circumstances, an effect so far-reaching that the possibilities cannot now well be gauged, according to the Vancouver Province. The amendment is conditional as to the time it becomes effective, upon an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in council. Briefly put, the measure legalizes the Doyle scale for logs of all territory east of the Cascades, and west of that range of mountains it may be made to apply to logs of varying dimensions at the will of the supervisor of scales, but the intention is that it shall apply only to logs of comparatively small diameter.

At present the Doyle scale is much, if not practically entirely, in use to the east of the Cascades, where the average timber is much less in diameter than that which grows to the west of that mountain range. On the coast the British Columbia log scale prevails for the measurement of timber, and that scale was some years ago devised by a commission of lumbermen of whom Andrew Haslam, present supervisor of scales, was a prominent member.

Lumbermen on the coast are little concerned as to what rule for scaling is adopted as a standard east of the Cascades, but the possibility of the application of the Doyle scale of this district is causing some of the operators here to question the advisability of the amendment which makes the Doyle scale possible.

The difference between the Doyle and the British Columbia scale is considerable in respect of the measurement of logs. On logs of twenty-four inches and over in diameter the Doyle scale allows greater measurement than the British Columbia scale, whereas, on logs of less than twenty-four inches in diameter, less measurement is allowed by the Doyle than by the British Columbia scale. In other words, the Doyle scale, applied to large logs, "will furnish a total measurement greater than the logs will cut out, and conversely on small logs it will give a measurement considerably less than can be cut out, the small logs running in some cases as high as 40 or 50 per cent more in lumber than the Doyle scale will allow," as one lumberman declares.

As examples of this difference of the Doyle and British Columbia scales in actual practice this lumberman cites that a log thirty-two feet long and fifty inches in diameter will scale 3,583 feet, according to the British Columbia scale, while the same log is given 4,232 feet according to the Doyle scale. This is the difference in measurement in big logs.

On a log but fourteen inches in diameter and thirty-two feet in length, a fair example of the small log, the British Columbia scale gives a measurement of 238 feet, while the Doyle scale allows but 200 feet.

Advantages and Disadvantages.

"In the coast district, where the logs average more than twenty-four inches in diameter, the Doyle scale will

SUMMER SPRAY

(RESIN SPRAY)

Unlike the Winter Spray, is only for Spring and Summer use, and any insects that have escaped the Winter Spray will immediately succumb to an application of the Summer Spray.

Too much care cannot be taken with Fruit Trees, as there is scarcely anything on a farm that will offer better returns for the same amount of labor, and trees treated with PENDRAY'S WINTER SPRAY in the dormant season, and with the Summer Spray when in leaf, will bear more prolifically, and a higher grade of fruit, clean and spotless.

Directions for Mixing Summer Spray:

For Woolly Aphids—Dilute one pound of the compound (as manufactured by us) in 4 gallons of warm water, and spray as usual.

For Green Aphids—Dilute one pound of the compound (as manufactured by us) in 6 gallons of warm water, and spray.

This mixture will not injure Syrphus Fly, Larvae or Lady-Bird Beetles.

FOR SALE BY

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

Phone 82

AN INVITATION

WHEN you have tried other marine motors accept our cordial invitation to a spin in one of our launches fitted with THE LOZIER MARINE MOTOR. We shall be glad of the comparison you will be able to make as we are certain—the more you know about marine motors the sooner you will buy a LOZIER from the sole agents.

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SYLVESTER'S HENFOOD FOR POULTRY
is a mixture of several kinds of grain with sufficient bone and grit to keep your poultry in a laying condition,

\$1.75 per 100 Pounds

SYLVESTER FEED CO., - - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

New Perfumes and McConkey Chocolates Just Arrived at
FRASER'S DRUG STORE

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American—rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

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Steamer Venture
WILL SAIL
For Northern B.C. Ports
On WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st
PORTER'S WHARF
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO., 115 Gov't St.
AGENTS

**MYSTERY ATTACHED
TO ALLEGED SUICIDE**

Different Stories Are Told About
the Death of E. J. A.
Pocklington

The Princess May, which arrived from the north last evening brought word to the effect that the provincial police are conducting a rigid enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of E. J. A. Pocklington at Keno recently.

The accounts of the affair which have reached the city have an air of mystery which leads the police to believe that there is more behind the case than appears at first sight and are determined to get to the bottom of it. It appears that on April 9 the steamer Cleopatra arrived at Keno which is a small Indian village situated at Gardner Inlet. The men from the steamer went ashore, having with them some supplies for the Indians. They found the tribesmen had all left the village to go fishing, and that the only house occupied was that of Pocklington. They found him sitting on his bed. He talked to them cheerfully and when asked whether he would allow the storage of the supplies for the Indians in his house until the tribesmen should return he willingly assented. The men went down to the ship to get the merchandise, and while they were gone they heard the sound of a shot. Suspecting an accident they ran back to the house.

An additional air of mystery is given to the affair by the statement of the ship's hands who saw the body. They state that the revolver was held in the left hand, while the doctor's evidence is to the effect that the bullet entered at the right side of the head.

Constable McVicars, who is stationed at Prince Rupert, has left for Keno, and the investigation of the affair is in his hands.

EMMA EAMES' DIVORCE

Freed from Bonds that United Her to
Julien Story

New York, April 27.—Judge Tompkins at a special term of the supreme court at White Plains, has granted an interlocutory decree of divorce dissolving the marriage between Madame Emma Eames Story, the prima donna, and her husband, Julien Story, the artist. This was done after a full hearing upon the report of Frank M. Buck, referee. The action and decree were based upon statutory grounds, and the testimony was conclusive. No co-respondent of social prominence was involved. The language of the court order is that the parties be divorced, the marriage dissolved and each be freed from the obligations thereof, and that it should be lawful for Madame Emma Eames to resume her maiden name if she desires, and she may marry again in the same manner as if the defendant

Clean, dry, fine Salt—that slips from the spoon, grain by grain—
WINDSOR SALT.

130

Temperate Facts

THE GREATEST NATIONS are the greatest beer drinkers. There is nothing wonderful or mysterious about this fact, for good beer is made from MALT AND HOPS, the two greatest and most healthful natural tonics and builders up of human strength—given by God for the service of mankind and intended by Him to be used universally and temperately. There are many great beers, but probably no beer is quite so great and grand on the continent of North America as LEMP'S BEER, and at no time has this beer, "the choicest product of the brewer's art," been so great as it is today. Just try a bottle and judge for yourself.

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ORGAN
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FOR THE HOMEESTEY ORGANS
FOR THE CHURCHESTEY ORGANS
FOR THE SCHOOL
PRICES FROM \$75 UPM. W. WATT & CO., LTD.
44 Government Street

YOUR GROCER SELLS

READING CRACKERS

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

Julien Story were actually dead, but it shall not be lawful for the defendant Story to marry any other person until the plaintiff be actually dead. Under the practice of New York, at the end of three months, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the decree is to be made final.

FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Tokio, April 27.—The Russo-Japanese negotiations on the fisheries question are reported to have resulted in a satisfactory agreement.

FORMER GOVERNOR DEAD

Buffalo, April 27.—A dispatch to the News from Albion, N. Y., says Rufus Bullock, former governor of Georgia, died at the family homestead in Albion this morning, where he had resided since the death of his wife two years ago. He was 73 years of age, and leaves a daughter, Mrs. Leonard Kendall, of Greenwich, N. J., and a son, Freeman Bullock, in Omaha.

LUMBER PRICES RAISED

B. C. Association Gives Notice of Advance

Edmonton, Alta., April 27.—Unofficial, but at the same time thoroughly reliable advices, have been received from Vancouver that the British Columbia lumber and shingle manufacturers have decided to advance the price of lumber again. The Mountain Lumbermen's Manufacturing association have decided to make the following advances: Dimension timber and boards, advance \$2 per thousand; shiplap, \$1 to \$2 per thousand. The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' association have also given notice of an advance of 20 cents a square on shingles. The reasons advanced to justify the increases are the comparatively small log cut, the scarcity of and higher prices of labor, the car shortage, and the unprecedented demand for building material to meet the requirements of the building trade.

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THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST.

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High Grade New Goods

DRESS ROBES—21 ONLY—ALSO FINE SILK AND WOOL MATERIALS

On special sale Tomorrow at one-half—and just over—one-third

\$12.50 for \$25.00 Dress Robes, in silk embroidered voile, fancy stripe voile, and fancy silk Eoliennes. Colors as follows: Grey, fawn, sky, helio, dark green, purple, champagne and **\$12.50** resida. On Monday \$25.00 Dress robes for.....

75c per yard for \$1.50 values in plain Eoliennes. Colors, helio, light fawn, cardinal, navy, pink, grey, nile and purple. On Monday \$1.50 values in plain Eoliennes for, per yard..... **75c**

75c per yard for \$1.75 values in fancy stripe Eoliennes. Colors, helio, light fawn, navy, pink, grey, nile and purple. On Monday \$1.75 values in fancy stripe Eoliennes for, per yard..... **75c**

75c per yard for \$2.00 values in fancy figured Eoliennes. Colors, helio, fawn, navy, pink, grey, nile purple and resida. On Monday \$2.00 values in fancy figured Eoliennes for, per yard..... **75c**

Children's and Misses' New Season's Dresses

A Charming Assortment Moderately Priced

	WE have now a magnificent stock of new Spring Dresses for Children and Misses that will appeal very forcibly to all discriminating parents by reason of the exceptional values and variety of styles we are enabled to offer. We give just one or two descriptions, but would urge you to call and inspect our vast range of the newest goods, moderately priced, that have been assembled.
	MISSES' WHITE DUCK DRESSES—Ranging from twelve to eighteen years, gored skirt with wide reversible pleats, sailor waist with deep pointed collar, long sleeves pleated to elbow finished with narrow cuff, also Children's colored Dresses in serges, pique, linen and chambray.
	CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN DRESSES, suitable from one year to sixteen years, also Children's White Organdie Dresses from..... \$1.75
	CHILDREN'S WHITE MUSLIN BUSTER BROWN SUITS made with tucked yoke front and back, long sleeve finished with cuff of embroidery. Price



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	BURLAPS MOULDINGS WALL PAPERS IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AND AT PRICES THE VERY LOWEST

FOR AUTHORITY IN ALL MATTERS RELATING TO HOUSE-PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING AND DECORATING, PHONE 431, CONSULTING US FREE.

New House Furnishings—The Present Absorbing Topic High Grade Goods Moderately Priced
Housefurnishings are at present the one absorbing topic of interest. The attractive specials we submit are so—because our lines are the largest and finest ever shown. We are offering exceptionally fine values in all kinds of housefurnishings. These extra specials will induce you to take a look at such high grade goods, so moderately priced.
New Drapery Materials
We are safe in saying that very few houses on the Coast carry an assortment of Artistic Draperies, so complete as ours. Whether you desire a simple design for a bedroom or something much more elaborate for drawing room or sitting room, you will find little difficulty in making a satisfactory choice from our enormous stock.
Madras Muslins
We show a magnificent range of Madras Muslins in plain ecru and white and fancy figured, at per yard 50c up to
Plain Colored Silk Armures
Simple self-colored patterns, particularly well adapted for wall covering and drawing room drapery, in rose, red, saffron, yellow, blue and gold, at per yd, \$1.50 up to
Art Linens, Taffetas
An artistic material which we carry in a variety of designs, admirable for window seats, etc., as well as draping windows and doorways, 50 in. wide, per yard \$1.25 up to
Art De Laines
One of the most effective curtain fabrics suitable for draperies in drawing rooms and fine bedrooms, mostly neat Art Nouveau effects, 50 in. wide, per yard \$1.25 and
Art Serges
In plain colors, but moderate in price, we show in terra cotta, crimson and greens, 50 in. and 60 in. wide, at per yard 85c, 60c, and
Double Lace Velours
A close soft weave with reverse pile finish. We show this line in an extensive range of colors, including grenadine, crimson, vert, red, rose-de-barry and nile, 50 in. wide, at per yard \$1.50 and
Cretonnes
We show in an enormous range of patterns and colorings, all widths, prices range from, per yard 10c up to

The Standard Patterns for April Are Now In

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Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Ladner.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

CITY'S GATEWAY

An Impressive Scene Which Greets
Visitor on Entering Harbor

Dear— It is now some six months since I first took up my residence in Victoria, attracted to the city, as you know, by the glowing beauty given of it as a place of residence. I am not only not in the least disappointed but charmed beyond measure with my new home; and I look forward to you joining me soon, confident that your experiences will be similar to mine.

You will remember having heard Victoria described as a sort of "sleepy English village on the shores of the Pacific." Well, that is at most improper and unjust description to give of the place. True, one does not see here the frenzied chase from morning to night for the almighty dollar which characterizes some of the American cities and some few places in the Northwest where American ideas predominate. But if there is an absence of this really senseless business excitement, there are indications that Victorians have learned the finest of all arts—that of in the journey through life "living" by the way. I use the word "living" in its best sense.

Surrounded as Victorians are by an environment which it is not at all extravagant to declare an earthly paradise, in the sense that its climatic and scenic advantages are unexcelled anywhere in the world, why should there not be evident in the life of the people a disposition to show their appreciation of the good fortune which has cast their lot in a spot so highly favored? The result of my observations here is that Victorians get more real pleasure out of their daily existence than the inhabitants of any other city I have visited. Why this should be so will be obvious to you the moment you set foot in the place. The natural charms of the city are so overwhelming, insistent that Nature's price for the pleasure of living here is that a portion of each day shall be given up to worship at her shrine—the Call of the Outdoors here being so clamorous that none are so deaf as not to hear and obey.

As the stranger enters the gates of the city his senses are at once assailed by this seductive call. Let me describe if I can my impressions at the moment I first set foot in Victoria. We traveled over from Vancouver on the palatial C. P. R. coast steamship Princess Victoria, which is, I am informed, the fastest steamer of her particular type in the world. The weather conditions were perfect for the trip, and as we glided along smoothly and swiftly across the Gulf towards Vancouver Island, I felt we were approaching the Land of Last Desire, as through the haze we discerned the low-lying hills which surround the city of Victoria. Passing a pretty wooded archipelago and rounding the last point before making the port to which we were bound, the beauty of the scene became oppressively insistent—one actually regretted that the steamer did not stop awhile to allow the passengers to more fully enjoy the scones feast; for, on the left, as a background drawn by the Master Painter on the canvas of Nature, rose in their mighty majesty the famous range of Olympic mountains—regal in grandeur of pose, their hoary heads glistening as the sun reflected back from the snows which summer and winter never leave their tall peaks. Below, the shimmering waters of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca; in the far distance ahead of us a silver streak stretching beyond the southern point of the Island and leading out into the broad Pacific ocean. On our immediate front and right, as we proceeded, loomed up in ever-increasing distinctness the southern suburbs of Victoria—Beacon Hill, the famous beach driveway known as Dallas road, the outer wharf, where ocean liners from the Orient and the Antipodes were discharging cargoes, and a tourist hotel. Rounding the point on which stand the ocean docks we slowed down, and then it was I was on the tip-toe of expectation at my first glimpse of the city proper. I was hardly prepared for so beautiful a spectacle, antiphatory as I was of viewing an attractive scene. I can say without any fear of contradiction that Victoria, in what it offers to a newcomer in the way of a scenic gateway welcome, possesses an asset which alone is of incalculable value.

Nothing is truer than that first impressions are the most lasting, and the traveler to Victoria is summoned at the harbor entrance to feast his eyes upon a picture which for pure

First of a Series of Letters From a New Resident of Victoria to a Friend—Victoria as a Yachting Centre—The Arm as a Civic Asset

THE ARM AN ASSET

Magnificent Watercourse Leading to Gorge Is Unique

"Very few Victorians seem to realize what an asset the city possesses in the Arm leading up to the Gorge," said a gentleman to the Colonist yesterday. "Not only is it one of the most picturesque water courses in the world, and in this sense an unfailing attraction of the highest order to tourists; but it is also particularly valuable as a civic asset in that it is probably the one place on the continent where oarsmen who compete in the big aquatic events can indulge in practice the year round. I am certain that when its existence shall have become more widely known, as it will as a result of the splendid advertising the city is now obtaining in a variety of ways, it will be patronized in the winter months by some of the famous crack crews of oarsmen who, of necessity, are constantly seeking to keep in form the year round. There is hardly a day in the year which does not permit of indulging in rowing on the Arm."

The opinion was expressed in other quarters that when motor-boating shall have seized upon the affections of Victorians to a greater extent than at present, the Arm will begin to be appreciated at its true worth. When the sea is choppy outside the harbor, rendering the navigation of a small pleasure motor-boat difficult and unpleasant, there will always be the Arm to turn to, offering an assurance of a safe and enjoyable trip at all seasons.

It is felt in many quarters that Victorians should watch with a more critical eye any disposition on the part of the government to permit the erection of anything in connection with industrial enterprises which might mar the Arm's scenic beauties and impair its free navigation by boating parties; for, while no one disputes that under ordinary circumstances the encouragement of the establishing of industries should be given first consideration by Victorians, a mistake would be made if the Arm was permitted to be despoiled of its attractions for those who love to enjoy the pleasures of boating along its charming shores.

HOUSING VISITORS

Problem Which Presses Itself Upon the Attention of Victorians

"How shall we house our visitors?" is a question which many thoughtful Victorians are at present asking themselves. Although the tourist season this year has not fairly opened, the hotel accommodation is already almost strained to its utmost, and the flats and small summer cottages available are absolutely inadequate for present demands, to say nothing of future requirements.

Those who ought to be interesting themselves in this matter seem slow in realizing that Victoria has as yet only witnessed the first gentle ripples of the great tide of visitors which is surely coming this way; and it would seem to be the part of wisdom to be up and doing, if the convenience of the tourists is to be considered. With improved steamship service to the Sound and Mainland cities this year, excursion rates prevailing on all lines, there is an assurance that the season's travel will be very heavy. When the "Empress" hotel shall have opened, it will relieve the pressure on certain of the hotels to some extent, but this will not meet the needs of hundreds who seek here the same advantages of a short residence which are available to the visitor at the great tourist resorts of the coast. Summer cottages at nearby beaches will be much in demand, and the Colonist was informed yesterday that certain Victorians are giving consideration to the wisdom of forming a syndicate to engage in the erection of this class of houses.

It is not a bit too early to commence consideration to the question of how Victoria will be able to handle the abnormal influx of visitors during the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair at Seattle in 1909. It is computed by experts that over a million people will be attracted to the Sound during the progress of the exposition, and it may be taken as a certainty that a very great percentage of them will be anxious to make the visit to Victoria.

Victoria as a Yachting Centre

By W. H. Langley

beauty is probably unparalleled anywhere else on the face of the globe—for here Nature and Man have joined hands at the canvas, and where the latter has drawn a background complete in its romantic charm, the former has allied in the foreground by rearing architectural edifices at once harmonious and appropriate.

In your imagination stand with me on the prow of the steamer as we are nearing the wharf. On our right rises the legislative buildings, pronounced by those competent to judge, an architectural achievement, in respect to beauty of design, unsurpassed on the continent; facing you stands the just-completed "Empress Hotel," a mammoth structure which completes the chain of C. P. R. tourist resorts across the continent; to the left the handsome postoffice. In the distance at the rear stands on an elevation Christ Church cathedral; on your left as, a foil to man's successful work in the field of architectural ornamentation, reclines on its velvety banks the cozy village of the Songhees tribe of Indians, the last remaining vestige here of the supremacy of the savage before the adventurous whites opened the door of this Western treasure house and took possession.

Everywhere the eye rests the scene is bewilderingly beautiful. As a frame to a portion of the picture, there has been erected at great expense a great retaining wall of white granite, which stretches its massive arms from shore to shore of either side of James Bay. Steps, broad and inviting, in the centre lead from the water to the main thoroughfare of the city, on which fronts the "Empress" hotel; and never did the entrance to a palace of some Old World king prove more inviting to the wayfarer in its outward attractiveness. The velvety lawns of the grounds of the parliament buildings constitute in their surpassing loveliness and refreshing sheen a little poem of nature, eloquently suggesting that here indeed is at least one spot in the world

Where every prospect pleases

CLIMATE A MAGNET

Northwesterners Preparing to Pull Up Stakes and Move Here

While, in common with all other points throughout the Northwest, Victoria felt to a noticeable degree the severity of the past winter, which was probably unparalleled in recent years, this city was unquestionably more kindly dealt with by the clerk of the weather than any other point in the affected area. This fact was commented upon by a recent arrival in the city to a Colonist reporter yesterday:

"Why," said he, "I spent the past winter here, and while it is true that the cold snap was unexpectedly severe, Victoria, I know, was a perfect paradise compared with conditions which prevailed almost over the entire Western country. I returned from a trip to Winnipeg a few weeks ago, and I assure you I met dozens of people who were so heartily disgusted at the terrible climatic conditions which prevailed in Manitoba through the long winter just ended, that they are preparing to pull up stakes and move to a more congenial clime just as soon as circumstances will permit."

"And hundreds are coming to Victoria. One seldom hears the name of any other city on the coast mentioned when the question of seeking a more desirable residential place is discussed. Many of them had letters from friends who spent the past winter here, and when they learned that we had little or no snow and much sunshine during that portion of the season when conditions were the most unpleasant in Winnipeg, they said: 'That's the place for me.'

"Every family which takes up its residence here constitutes itself, unconsciously, perhaps, an advertising bureau—the letters which are sent descriptive of the attractions of the city, engendering in the minds of the recipients a desire to partake of nature's bounty, as it is to be experienced in this lovely Isle of the Sea."

Straits of San Juan de Fuca

By DONALD A. FRASER.

I STAND upon Vancouver's sunny shore,
Where proud Victoria breathes the salt sea-air,
And look across the blue expanse, to where
Olympia rears her snow-clad summits hoar.

A vision glorious greets my charmed gaze;
The sloping green, wide-splashed with golden broom;
The shimmering blue; beyond which grandly loom
The mountains deeply dyed with azure haze.

Along the west extends Sooke's fir-clad height—
A purple finger reaching south, whose tip
Points out the rocks, long cursed by many a ship,
Where winks the Race his fiery eye at night.

Above the island-dotted east, serene
Arises Baker's head, whose lordly frown,
And kingly air, and white eternal crown,
Proclaim him monarch of the lovely scene.

O Fuca, gateway of a western world.
How grandly flows, unceasingly, thy tide,
In sunny smile, in calm and placid pride,
Or in the storm with crested billows curled.

Roll on then, Fuca, roll in royal state,
Thy Past in the misty ages shrouded lies;
But Future glorious, dawns upon our eyes,
Majestic portal of two nations great.

OFF DALLAS ROAD

Canoeing and Salmon Trolling a Delightful Summer Pastime

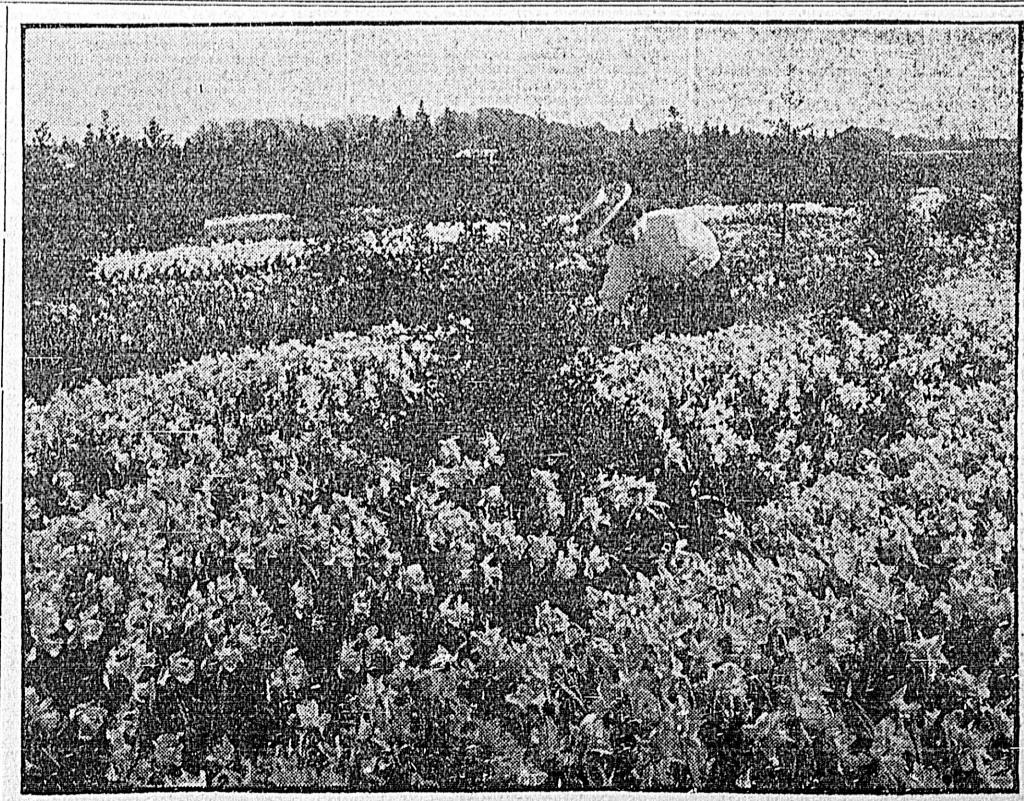
The scene off the Dallas road on these beautiful afternoons is one that it would be exceedingly hard to surpass. Often as many yachts are in sight as are depicted in the above picture, although they may not be as regularly placed as they happened to be on the day when the photograph was taken.

Although the water shown in the illustration is a part of the open Strait, and it is nineteen miles across it, measuring north and south, the expanse of water extends for fully forty miles east and west, on very many days in the spring and summer. It is as placid as a little lake, and for canoeing is delightful.

These frail craft often go far out from shore, or they coast along the rocky cliffs and into the charming little bays with which the coast is fringed. Landings can be made at many points, where during the summer months there are many campers.

Last evening the water was just as described above. Over it there rested a lovely rose-colored haze just as the sun was going down. A few little yachts drifted along idly in the gentle breeze, and the surface of the sea was unbroken, except where the waves from the incoming steamers rolled in a widening wake behind them. And the month was April.

The water shown in the picture is the great ground for salmon trolling in the proper season. Here are taken the spring salmon, which are not properly salmon at all, and will not take a fly or bait, but rises readily to a trolling spoon and give lots of fun to the man at the other end of the line.



A Bit of Hellard in Victoria—Tulips

England's Narcissi in Victoria

Lord Rosebery and the British Government

Full Text of Remarkably Interesting Speech Delivered at a Recent Meeting of the Liberal League at the Westminster Palace Hotel as Published in the London Times

A meeting of the council of the Liberal League, postponed from the 7th ultimo, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The chair was taken by Lord Rosebery, the president; and among those present were Lord Durham, Lord Monson, Lord Annaly, Lord Dalmeny, M.P., the Hon. Nell Primrose, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., Sir Algernon West, Sir A. G. Glen-Coats, M.P., the Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, Mr. A. P. Hedges, M.P., Mr. J. W. Cleland, M.P., Mr. F. J. Marnham, M.P., Mr. Harold Pearson, M.P., Dr. Hazel, M.P., Mr. E. A. Ridsdale, M.P., Mr. J. E. Sears, M.P., Mr. Beauchamp, M.P., Mr. A. C. F. Bolton, M.P., Mr. Idris, M.P., Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Mr. J. Barker, M.P., Mr. J. M. Paulton, M.P., Mr. Freeman-Thomas, M.P., Mr. Rowland Barran, M.P., Mr. H. F. Lynch, M.P., Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, M.P., Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., Major Leslie Renton, M.P., Mr. C. B. Harnsworth, M.P., Mr. Clifford Cory, M.P., Mr. R. E. White, M.P., Mr. G. H. Faber, M.P., Mr. G. Hay Morgan, M.P., Captain Kincaid Smith, M.P., the Hon. Claud Lambton, M.P., Mr. Allard (secretary of the league), and Mr. Alfred Bass (secretary of the City of London United Liberal Association).

Lord Rosebery, who was loudly cheered, said:—“Gentlemen of the Liberal League—I am very glad once more to face a meeting of the council of your body here. (Hear, hear.) It is 15 months since we held any such council, and it is 15 months, therefore, since I delivered any political speech. The last political speech I delivered was at Bodmin, when I was almost unanimously ruled out of any party connexion; and as I have been long and am still, in the doctor’s hands, and the interval has been so long since I spoke, I hope you will excuse me and regard me as some one making his maiden speech rather than one who is an old hand at political speaking; and who may well have forgotten the art in the interval which has elapsed. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, no meeting was called for last year; for that I am wholly responsible. I thought it in the highest degree inexpedient that there should be such a meeting. The government which we had so ardently attempted to establish in power—actively and negatively, some very actively, some negatively, by attempting the removal of the previous government—the government established in power had come back from the country with such enormous support from the nation that it was quite unnecessary for us to meet to offer it our support; and, on the other hand, I think it would have been superfluous to offer any criticism that was lurking in our minds. I honestly think that a government capable of great things if any government ever was, has pledged itself to the impossible this year. It has made no great progress in legislation, though we are hard upon Easter, but it has pledged itself to do something terrible with the House of Lords, to do something drastic with the question of temperance; it has pledged itself to reform the land system; tear it up by the roots, and remodel it throughout the length and breadth of this island. It has promised and produced a vast army scheme; and it has promised a scheme of Irish reform which its enemies call ‘Home Rule’ and which its friends call ‘devolution.’ It has promised some measures with regard to Irish education, primary and University, besides a mass of secondary measures. Now, gentlemen, I venture to appeal to you and ask if any of you who have had any experience of parliament believe that any such programme as this is possible or is likely to end in anything but reaction and disappointment.

To Property

The Government’s Difficulties and Work.

Now let me say a word as to the new government. I will speak quite frankly as to the new government. I owe it no allegiance; I owe it no confidence, I have no connexion, secret or open, with it—I am not sure that I even owe it the common courtesies of life. But that makes it more incumbent on me to say that I regard it as a government which under great difficulties has surmounted those difficulties with extraordinary success (hear, hear), and which comes to its second session, not weakened, but invigorated by the experience of its first. (Cheers.)

I know what it is to be in governments which are in a minority or on the verge of a minority; but I suspect it is much easier—or, rather, much less difficult—to conduct affairs of a government having a huge multitude behind it composed of many diverse opinions and of many various impulses, such as is the present majority in the House of Commons. Well, the government under those very great difficulties seem to me to have done remarkably well. (Hear, hear.) It has not been without flaws, possibly—but the government which is without a flaw has yet to be discovered on the planet—and I think we have special reason in the Liberal League to congratulate ourselves on the success which has attended the vice-presidents of the league in their peculiar operations. (Cheers.) They have certainly shown that they have carried into the government that principle of efficiency which we called for so loudly in the middle of the South African war during the reign of the late government. Mr. Haldane by his army scheme has earned the approbation of experts, (hear, hear), which I do not pretend to be, and is, I believe, in a fair way of avoiding the innumerable mistakes of his predecessors, and putting the British army on a satisfactory and business-like footing. (Cheers.) Again, we have a chancellor of the exchequer who has not merely received unexpected increments in revenue—because those are not due to his own merit, but rather to the Angel of Death—but who has also, by judicious control over the various departments, managed to effect great economies in the public service; and I hope after his next—his second—Budget, which is so soon to come we shall have even greater cause to thank him and feel confidence in him. As regards Sir Edward Grey’s administration of for-

ign affairs, I shall say nothing, because it is always best to say nothing about foreign affairs; but I will say this—that it has earned the confidence of both parties, or all the different parties, in the state, and I need not say that that is a source of pride to ourselves. (Cheers.) And lastly, our fourth vice-president, though from advancing years he is not in a position of active administration, we cannot doubt is showing the same wise counsel in the cabinet as he always gave to us when he was on our council.

Apprehensions.

My apprehensions as regards the government are not in any way from its past or its composition. My fear is that they may make too many impossible promises, and so provoke inevitable disappointment and reaction. There is a great saying of Napoleon’s—who, after all, was the most powerful being that perhaps we have ever known when he was at his prime in the face of the world—there is a famous saying of Napoleon’s which has always clung to my mind, and it is this—“No one can know the difficulty of doing any good who has not tried to do as much as I have.” And if that was the difficulty with Napoleon, who was a practically absolute ruler over a vast portion of Europe, the difficulty of doing much good is much greater in a parliamentary system of government like ours. Only the other day, for example—last week—we saw the House of Commons present to the world the ridiculous and, I may add, the contemptible spectacle of sitting for more than 30 hours with no issue of principle between any party in the state, but simply to waste time, and exhibit a spectacle which might cause distrust of parliamentary government among even those who trust most in its operations. It is not possible, gentlemen, to effect too much at a time. John Bright once said—and John Bright’s Radicalism was never doubted—that you could not drive five omnibuses through Temple-bar abreast. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, no meeting was called for last year; for that I am wholly responsible. I thought it in the highest degree inexpedient that there should be such a meeting. The government which we had so ardently attempted to establish in power—actively and negatively, some very actively, some negatively, by attempting the removal of the previous government—the government established in power had come back from the country with such enormous support from the nation that it was quite unnecessary for us to meet to offer it our support; and, on the other hand, I think it would have been superfluous to offer any criticism that was lurking in our minds. I honestly think that a government capable of great things if any government ever was, has pledged itself to the impossible this year. It has made no great progress in legislation, though we are hard upon Easter, but it has pledged itself to do something terrible with the House of Lords, to do something drastic with the question of temperance; it has pledged itself to reform the land system; tear it up by the roots, and remodel it throughout the length and breadth of this island. It has promised and produced a vast army scheme; and it has promised a scheme of Irish reform which its enemies call ‘Home Rule’ and which its friends call ‘devolution.’ It has promised some measures with regard to Irish education, primary and University, besides a mass of secondary measures. Now, gentlemen, I venture to appeal to you and ask if any of you who have had any experience of parliament believe that any such programme as this is possible or is likely to end in anything but reaction and disappointment.

Small Holders—Artificial and Natural

There are two of the promised measures of the government to which I have called attention which require a little more notice from me on this occasion. The one is the introduction of the Irish system of land tenure into Great Britain. It is only at present introduced for Scotland; but there can be no doubt that the Tweed will not be able to limit its operation, and, indeed, the letter of the Prime Minister this morning affords sufficient guarantee that it will be extended to the whole country. The first remark I have to make on that Irish

on a withered branch. (Laughter.) You are quite welcome to take that as your view. But I have had, unfortunately, a longer experience than most of you present, and it is from the depths of that experience that I speak on this occasion. To go back for a moment with regard to the question of promising too much and attempting too much. The greatest government in my judgment of the 19th century was Mr. Gladstone’s government of 1868. It carried the most reforms. It spent its majority—to use the expression of Lord Goschen—in carrying those reforms. But it never tried to carry 100 reforms abreast. It carried the great reform every year, and in that way at the end of its five years’ continuance in office it had a record to look back to which no other government can boast of in this country. Well, then, I think it may also add this—that it is an axiom which those who study history will see verified that no reform is carried in this country by convulsions of nature, so to speak—by hurricanes and earthquakes—but only by steady, well-balanced reform after experiment and after inquiry.

Small Holders—Artificial and Natural

system is this—that it has been a continuous and disastrous failure, and has landed us in more trouble, more vexation, and more expenditure than any other question that has existed in my time. It seems to me, therefore, a pity that without demand and without inquiry it should be introduced into this country. As regards small holders, no one is more anxious for their introduction than I am. I regard them as pillars of the state, as a source of strength to the state, and as calculated to breed a healthier and stronger nation than any that we can hope to find in the slums of the great cities to which our rural populations are attracted. But I draw a great distinction between artificial small holders and natural small holders. (Hear, hear.) You will find that small holders in some cases prosper extremely well, and that in other cases they prosper not at all. You have only to read the very exhaustive book by Mr. Haggard on agriculture, two thick volumes, which records the result of his perambulations of England, in which he inquired into every detail of the subject, to be convinced that the success of small holders is local and not general, that it is natural and not artificial. Well, whether in Scotland the laborer will feel inclined to exchange his high wages and his certain wages, which constitute no inconsiderable income, for a small holding in that precarious climate is a matter I will not pretend to judge. We have evil seasons in Scotland—I trust in England you are wholly free from them (laughter); but when there are evil seasons in Scotland—and I confine myself for the moment to the Bill to Scotland—the large holder is enabled to balance his losses by the accumulations of good seasons, but the small holder will in-

evitably starve. He has nothing to fall back upon; he from the nature of the case has no capital to support him, and the small holder would be destitute. I say, then, as I said at Bodmin, when I alluded to the subject in the last speech which I delivered, that you should proceed in this matter by experiment; and I ventured to make to His Majesty’s government a suggestion—which they accepted, but which they have not acknowledged—that it should begin by experimenting on the vast crown estates, which are in reality public estates, by arrangement with the public, and see how small holdings answer there before carrying their experiments further. But there is an axiom which I lay down with absolute confidence that dual ownership, beginning with the Land Bill in 1869, followed by constant amending land bills, each followed by executions both from the landlord and the tenant, and culminating in an expenditure of £112,000,000 to put an end to the whole thing. Well, I venture to predict that if you introduce dual ownership in land in Great Britain you will have the same experience, only with infinitely more expensive results; because whereas the tenant made the improvements in Ireland, the improvements in England are almost entirely made by the landlord, and you will have to pay for them in addition. I am quite aware that there are some members of the majority in the House of Commons who will find a much shorter way of dealing with this question—a much more summary way—but I myself am extremely sceptical as to the majority of the people of this country, even adopting any scheme of compensation. It does not, according to their method or traditions, or even in accordance with their sense of justice. (Hear, hear.) But at any rate, however you may embark on this gigantic scheme of dealing with the land of England, it is an experiment that requires immense care, sedulous inquiry, and a real demand on the part of those who are to be benefited by it. I do not know how many land commissions and land committees have sat on the land of Ireland which have ended with the disastrous result of saddling the British taxpayer with the responsibility of from £112,000,000 to £120,000,000, but they have been innumerable. I do not know that any inquiries have been made except the recent small holdings inquiry which justifies the experiment in Scotland or England. There is another point, and it is the last in connection with this question that I want to indicate. It is very well to restore men to the land. Whom are you going to restore? It will be very desirable, if it were possible, to resuscitate the yeoman, who once, I think, in the words of the poet, were “our country’s pride,” and who certainly did a great deal for England; but the experience of England was that in times of hardship the yeomen were ruined and disappeared, and having disappeared, it is not very easy to resuscitate them. Do not know where you would go to find the men whom you wish to restore to the land. Those who live in towns, I believe, according to universal experience, having become accustomed to the lights and amusements of the towns will not return to the solitude and dullness of the land. In truth, if I must say something which seems to resemble Lord Salisbury’s famous saying about circuses, I am afraid the question of rambling on the land is much more a question of amusement and of interest than of anything else. If people are dull in the country and they find they will be amused in London, they will go to London. If people get low wages in the country, and find that they can get nominally higher wages, even with much discomfort, elsewhere, they will go elsewhere; and that I believe to be a compendious summary of the result.”

With regard to the grave difficulty of dealing with those affairs of external policy in which the interests of one or more of the colonies are involved, Lord Milner believes that what is wanted is permanent representation of the colonies at the centre of the Empire by men of such rank, preferably members of the respective cabinets, as would enable a body of a composition similar to that of the conference, and of great if not quite equal authority, to assemble at any time, if occasion required it. Its functions would be deliberative merely. The present suggestion does not go beyond that. But the constant potential existence of a deliberative council, or ‘conference’ if you prefer to call it so, representing all the states of the Empire, would go far to keep our policy on really Imperial lines.”

In conclusion Lord Milner deals with the questions of Imperial defence and of the crown colonies. As regards the former he rejects as wrong in principle the plan of obtaining from the colonies more liberal contributions to the defences of the Empire, especially the navy. This is “putting the cart before the horse,” for “defence depends upon policy.”

The true principle is to encourage the colonies to develop their own forces, thus increasing the land and sea power of the Empire as a whole, but to develop them on lines which will enable them to co-operate in the most effective manner with the British army and navy, and with one another. The extent to which they can be relied upon actually so to co-operate must depend on the success of the Imperial movement generally, on the extent to which we are able to develop common institutions and a common policy.”

The apparent indifference to the great dependencies of the Empire, especially India, in discussions relating to the promotion of Imperial unity is due to the fact that they are not like the self-governing colonies, in a period of transition. They may be lost or they may be retained, but if they are retained they must always remain dependencies. At the present time the treatment accorded to the colonies to Indian or other colored subjects of the crown is a cause of friction:

“And yet, with all the difficulties and anomalies which the situation presents, the existence of the dependencies in the long run prove a link, and perhaps the greatest of all links between the Mother Country and the colonies. . . . Consider the ultimate importance of the West Indies to Canada, of our Central and East African possessions to South Africa, of the Malay States to Australia, of the British Islands in the Pacific both to Australia and New Zealand. Consider the importance of India, with its great and growing resources, to every member of the British group of states. How seriously would the prospects of all the self-governing colonies be clouded if the tropical and sub-tropical dependencies of Great Britain were to pass into other hands.”—London Times.

be the axiom of his Majesty’s government with regard to this present agricultural experiment. I unfortunately am chiefly located in Scotland, and I represent the vile corpus on whom this experiment is about to be surgically tried. (Laughter.)

Dual Ownership in Land.

But I think there is another reason for this matter being dealt with by the states buying the freehold and not hiring the leasehold from private proprietors. It is that by the present proposition you are going to introduce the dual ownership which has been the curse of Ireland; and you are going to begin there this series of disastrous results which have followed that dual ownership, beginning with the Land Bill in 1869, followed by constant amending land bills, each followed by executions both from the landlord and the tenant, and culminating in an expenditure of £112,000,000 to put an end to the whole thing. Well, I venture to predict that if you introduce dual ownership in land in Great Britain you will have the same experience, only with infinitely more expensive results; because whereas the tenant made the improvements in Ireland, the improvements in England are almost entirely made by the landlord, and you will have to pay for them in addition. I am quite aware that there are some members of the majority in the House of Commons who will find a much shorter way of dealing with this question—a much more summary way—but I myself am extremely sceptical as to the majority of the people of this country, even adopting any scheme of compensation. It does not, according to their method or traditions, or even in accordance with their sense of justice. (Hear, hear.) But at any rate, however you may embark on this gigantic scheme of dealing with the land of England, it is an experiment that requires immense care, sedulous inquiry, and a real demand on the part of those who are to be benefited by it. I do not know how many land commissions and land committees have sat on the land of Ireland which have ended with the disastrous result of saddling the British taxpayer with the responsibility of from £112,000,000 to £120,000,000, but they have been innumerable. I do not know that any inquiries have been made except the recent small holdings inquiry which justifies the experiment in Scotland or England. There is another point, and it is the last in connection with this question that I want to indicate. It is very well to restore men to the land. Whom are you going to restore? It will be very desirable, if it were possible, to resuscitate the yeoman, who once, I think, in the words of the poet, were “our country’s pride,” and who certainly did a great deal for England; but the experience of England was that in times of hardship the yeomen were ruined and disappeared, and having disappeared, it is not very easy to resuscitate them. Do not know where you would go to find the men whom you wish to restore to the land. Those who live in towns, I believe, according to universal experience, having become accustomed to the lights and amusements of the towns will not return to the solitude and dullness of the land. In truth, if I must say something which seems to resemble Lord Salisbury’s famous saying about circuses, I am afraid the question of rambling on the land is much more a question of amusement and of interest than of anything else. If people are dull in the country and they find they will be amused in London, they will go to London. If people get low wages in the country, and find that they can get nominally higher wages, even with much discomfort, elsewhere, they will go elsewhere; and that I believe to be a compendious summary of the result.”

Parties and the Liberal League

But suppose anybody frightened by the speeches of these various Ministers and their schemes for introducing Irish land legislation into this island, should seek to desert the umbrella of Liberalism, where is he to go? There is no refuge for him anywhere. He is kept either to Liberalism or to neutrality by the negative force of circumstances. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, has only recently declared—I do not quote his words—“Tories, whether they like it or not, are forced to adhere to preferential duties on corn.” In so far as no solace for the perplexed Liberal is leaving the ranks of free trade in order to go over to the opposition. (Hear, hear.) I am, of course, aware that there are varieties in protection. I will not define them. I will not enumerate them. But there is, of course, the Duke of Devonshire, who seems to me to occupy the tragic position of a general without an army (laughter)—a position which he does not deserve (hear, hear) because it is not he who has abandoned his party, but his party who have abandoned him (hear, hear)—there is the Duke of Devonshire with I think, but one follower in the House of Commons, the twin brother of my noble friend on my right (Lord Durham) who continues to be a Unionist Free Trader. Well, this suggests one reflection to me which has been long present to my mind, and it is with that reflection that I shall terminate after I have, not having detained you too long, (Cries of ‘No, no.’) What a strange pass we have to come to in this country! You have in England and Scotland two nominal parties in reality formed of groups—in reality, a group system with very widely differing sympathies, but ranged under the names Liberals and Conservatives. It is unnecessary to name these groups but to any one who mixes in political affairs they must be tolerably obvious, and they are much more numerous than generally supposed. But in the midst of all these groups there exists a party—perhaps the largest party of all—which has no name, no organization, and no denomination. There are two things which I am not mistaken, Great Britain will never tolerate. They will never tolerate a tax on foodstuffs, and they will never tolerate a separate parliament for Ireland. (Cheers and ‘Hear, hear.’) And yet the Tory party is almost entirely identified with one of these policies which the nation is determined never to adopt, and the liberal party is much too largely identified with the other. (Hear, hear.) That is why I rejoice in the continuance of the Liberal League. It is perhaps the only organization which represents what is an almost universal feeling throughout this island, and the only one which embodies the deliberate policy of the nation on these vital, though negative points. I hope, therefore, it will continue to hold many such meetings as this, that it will continue to flourish, and will continue in the future to rally, as it has in the past, many names of light and leading to its organization. (Cheers.) And when I say this I am quite aware that you might well have a better president than the one who now addresses you. (‘No, no.’) I do not say that for the purpose of fishing

for the Government and Ireland

You will guess without any difficulty the other measure which has caused me some apprehension in regard to the present government—I mean the measure promised with regard to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) We are promised a bill. Nothing has been said about the bill; but I myself, though I am not in any confidence of the government, doubt very much whether it will be an extreme or a violent bill. It will very likely be one relating chiefly to administration, which the Liberal League could perfectly support. That, I hope and will be, so. I doubt if it will be very extreme, and I also doubt—simply as an outsider—if we shall hear any more of the valedictory appeal with regard to university education in Ireland which Mr. Bryce delivered as his last message before leaving for the United States. But every bill relating to government in Ireland must inevitably be read by the light of the speech which the Prime Minister delivered at Stirling in November or December of the year before last—words carefully and deliberately chosen, which must color the whole policy of his government. Moreover, since that time there has been no attempt at toning them down. There has been, on the other hand, a very considerable advance in the way of accentuation. Both the Prime Minister and the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, if I am not mistaken, have stated that they think that Ireland should be granted the rights of every self-governing colony, which practically means an independent government for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I imagine that that goes considerably beyond anything that Mr. Gladstone ever indicated in any of his schemes, either in 1886 or 1893. I am also under the strong impression that whereas we are delighted to see self-government carried to the extreme of independence, limited only to the Mother Country by the crown, in Australia and Canada, it would be a very different matter when it is in a contiguous island which prides itself on the disloyalty of its public declarations. The other day in the House of Lords—which I happened to attend for the first time, owing to causes beyond my control, with a view to see what things were like—(laughter)—I heard only partially heard—one of the debates of which I have listened to many in the course of the last 20 years, in which the orator on the one side recites the impossible utterances of the Irish leaders with regard to independence and the like, and they are met by the governmental defender with a plea that they are only to be understood in a Pickwickian sense. (Laughter.) I am sure my noble friend beside me, and every one who

(Continued on Page Twenty-two)

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The Outing Suit,
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Exercise a Good Thing

The extreme distaste of the modest Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, for foolish hero-worship, and the skill which he attained in politely eluding too enthusiastic admirers, have been exemplified in many anecdotes. Even now, however, new ones occasionally come to light. One such recently related tells how two women of the type at once sentimentally rushing and overconfident of their own importance, visited Amesbury to seek the poet in his home.

They went astray in their search for his house and burstled into a small general store to be redirected. The clerk, smiling a little queerly, informed them that the Whittier house was near by—but a few steps round the corner.

One of the women, a big, florid, overdressed being with languishing eyes, caught the smile and clasped her hands with a rapt air.

"Oh, don't you think he'll see us?" she demanded. "He simply must! We've heard he doesn't like to, but he must; we won't go away till he does. We've thought up ever so many things we want to ask him."

The clerk, still smiling, glanced casually toward a quiet man in a shadowy corner, sitting on a barrel, surrounded by a group of other leisurely customers. They had all been talking politics together, village-fashion, when the strangers came in.

"Phink he will!" said the clerk. "Well," replied the man on the barrel, hesitatingly, "thee knows Greenleaf does not find it easy to refuse a lady. I think perhaps he will—if he is at home."

The women hustled away again, excited and expectant, and a chichoo went round among the laughing men. The man on the barrel, with a trace of apology in his tones, rose from his perch to go.

"They will not waste five minutes," he murmured. "It is such a little way. Besides, thee knows very well that exercise is a good thing for stout ladies."

"That's so, Mr. Whittier," assented the clerk.—"Youth's Companion."

Disgraced

It was midnight, and a drizzle was falling steadily. A man shuffled along Oxford street, hugging the wall for shelter. Presently he spoke to a passer-by:

"Could you give me a copper, sir, towards my night's lodgings?"

"How much have you got already?"

"Twopenny, sir; and if I had another twopenny—"

"You can get a comfortable doss in a warm room at the Salvation Army shelter in Cleopatra street for two-pence."

"Salvation Army? (this with a decided snif.) Thank you, sir, I haven't come to that yet!"

It was an experience which recalled General Booth's story of the drunken woman who was carried into a Salvation Army shelter. When she recovered consciousness and was told where she was, she exclaimed in horor-stricken tones: "Salvation Army! Goodness gracious, I must get out of this or I shall lose my reputation!"—Manchester Guardian.

Sartorial Echoes

Lovely summer hats can be made entirely of worn lace after it has been side or accordian plaited.

With a tailor suit a colored kid or leather girdle, chosen to tone with one's hat, is the smartest thing.

Plaited bows of lace are very much in style, and are pinned under the chin at the base of the collar with a good-looking brooch.

Embroidered linen collars promise to be worn with all manner of voile and foulard gowns during the summer as well as with shirt waists.

An ordinary four-in-hand tie is much used for morning wear. A narrow one, of course, that ties into a slender knot.

In Society's Realm

On Friday afternoon the Alexandra club was the scene of a very enjoyable function, when the members assembled at a tea in honor of their president, Mrs. I. W. Powell, who is on the eve of her departure for England. Mrs. Powell was presented by the members with a very handsome gold bracelet heavily studded with pearls and amethysts, as a little token of affection and regard, from those who from long years of friendship and comradeship, have learnt to recognize in her a worker for the public weal and a true woman. The following is the text of the letter read by Mrs. Rocke Robert-

son:

"With great regret we learn that you are shortly to leave us for a rather prolonged absence abroad, and although we hope and feel that to you it will yield a great enjoyment, we cannot but feel that to ourselves your going will leave a blank impossible to fill in our society and in our circle of friends. You have been so consistently helpful in all things pertaining to the Alexandra club, and so kind and gracious to all with whom you have been associated in its work that we feel it impossible to express to you the depth of our regard and regret that even for a time our kindly relations should be severed by time and distance. We ask you to accept this little bracelet with our love and best wishes for a bright and enjoyable holiday and trust that you and your dear husband and daughter may soon return to us sure of a warm welcome home. When you wear this little band on your arm, let it represent the love and admiration we bear you—pure as pearls—true as gold and deep as amethysts."

On behalf of the members of the Alexandra Club and friends."

During the reading the bracelet was handed to Mrs. Powell by the second vice-president, Mrs. Robert Beaven. The president in a few words thanked the donors of her unexpected gift, and bade them farewell with the hope of a happy reunion in a few months, a sentiment in which all present heartily agreed. The tea table was most artistically decorated with daffodils, delphiniums and ferns, a fancy basket filled with tulips, daffodils, begonias and sprays of smilax forming a dainty and effective centre piece, from which long lines of yellow satin trailed to the corners, finishing in large bow knots. The club drawing room was gay with spring flowers kindly presented by Mrs. Henry Croft, from her beautiful gardens at Mount Adelaide, and other ladies, and was arranged by Mrs. Stewart Robertson and Mrs. Hasell. Some of those present were Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Roblin Dunsmuir, Miss Gladys Green, Mrs. Tom Davis, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Hibben, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. H. Grant, Miss Crease, Mrs. Verrinder, Mrs. N. Shaw, Mrs. McClure, Miss Hickey, Miss V. Hickey, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Savage, Miss Savage, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Durand, Mrs. King, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Lewis Cuppage, Mrs. Stewart Robertson, Mrs. R. Day, Mrs. Lugin, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Miss Violet Powell, Miss Bryden, Mrs. W. Kerr, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. E. B. Marvin.

The bridge and five hundred tournament held on Thursday afternoon at the Dallas hotel in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis fund, proved in every way one of the most successful entertainments yet given in aid of that charity. That the arrangements were perfect for the comfort and pleasure of those participating in the game, that the undertaking was also a n-

bility.

The A. O. U. W. hall on Friday evening last was the scene of the last of Mrs. B. Norton's private subscription dances, which have been so deservedly popular and well patronized. The hall was draped with flags and greenery, the supper table prettily decorated with pale pink apple blossoms, pink satin ribbons in the same tone, with candle shades to match, with long sprays of asparagus fern,

Lady Tilley was the hostess at a bright and very enjoyable tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Vera Toader, says the Ottawa Citizen of Thursday, April 18. The hostess looked very distinguished and handsome in a gown of rich black satin brocade trimmed with old rose point. The tea table was prettily arranged with yellow tulips and mignonette and was in charge of Mrs. Vernon Eaton and Mrs. Laurence Taylor. Among those present were the Misses Lugrin of Victoria, one of whom sang most charmingly during the tea hour. Mrs. David Gilmour, Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier, Mrs. Walter Flemming, Mrs. Norman Guthrie, the Misses Toller, the Misses Lindsay, the Misses Cotton, Miss Constance Dale-Harris, Miss May Griffin, Miss Dorothy White, Miss Burpee, the Misses Haycock, Miss Lily McGee, Miss Helen Coutlee, Miss Margaret Allen, Miss Loup, Miss Harriet Grant, Miss McLean of Cornwall, the Misses Oliver, Miss Edith Fielding, Miss Lola Powell, Miss Mary Robertson, the Misses Davies, Miss Ward of Hamilton, Miss Gladys Irwin, Miss Marguerite Crombie, Miss Marquita Martin, Miss Norah Lewis, Miss Gladys Powell, Mrs. Fugley, Miss Sarah Sparks.

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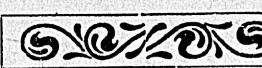
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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



MONOTHEISM.

The generally received idea in Christendom was, and perhaps if we reckon by numbers and not by scholarship now is, that a belief in one God is of comparative recent origin, and that for very many centuries before Christ it was confined to a single race, namely, the descendants of Abraham. This is in part due to the fact that until very recently the very great majority of people, even among the educated, had very little knowledge of what has transpired in the past outside of a very narrow field, and in part to confusion arising from an imperfect understanding of the religious cults of ancient peoples. There also has been a very natural disposition to attach too much importance to names. Thus many people think that the actual name of the Deity is Jehovah, just as the actual name of the King is Edward. Hence a missionary in India signed series of letters on the beliefs of the Hindus "Om," a mystic word not very defined meaning, but approaching very closely what Christians regard as that aspect of the Trinity, which is termed the "Holy Ghost." It never occurred to this missionary that he was guilty of an act, which deserved severe condemnation. If a Hindu had written letters from England signed by the name of the third person in the Trinity, all the churches would have been deeply scandalized. This well-meaning missionary had mistaken the name, which his particular sections of mankind ascribes to the Deity; for the Deity himself. One of the practices of the Buddhists by which they reach a state of which they claim to be, and apparently are, superior to all material surroundings, is the constant repetition of the word "Om," coupled with a fixed position of the body and the concentration of the mind upon the source of all wisdom and power. We are disposed to regard such things as foolish, but if we would take some of the practices inculcated by Christian teachers, and substitute an algebraic sign for the name of the Deity in one or the other of His three-fold aspects, and do the same thing with some of the practices taught by the Buddhists, placing an algebraic sign in the place of names, it would be apt to puzzle the most learned of ecclesiastics to tell which pagan was Christian and which pagan.

Taking a world-wide view and going as far back historically as is possible, there seems to be good authority for saying that monotheism is the basis of all religious cults. Some writers suggest that it was evolved from a more ancient pantheism, but the line of demarcation between the two is not sufficiently distinct to tell where one begins and the other ends, and in our very imperfect knowledge of the beliefs of the earliest historic races it is practically impossible to determine accurately whether they were monotheists or pantheists. Pantheism, it may be added, identifies the Deity with the Universe; Monotheism considers him as distinct from the Universe and yet controlling it. No argument is necessary to show how easily one of these views might be mistaken for the other, especially in comparing the very fragmentary and imperfect records which have come down from the remote past, all of which are preserved in a language with which modern scholarship is necessarily only imperfectly familiar. Hence to say that the original belief of mankind was pantheistic and later became monotheistic in some nations is simply an expression of opinion which may or may not be founded in fact. How very easily it is possible to mistake the true nature of religious belief will be evident from the fact that the great protest of Mahomedanism against Christianity was that the latter did not teach the essential principle that there is but one God. There are writers today, who hold that the Christian religion cannot properly be called monotheistic; but that seems about as unreasonable as it would be to say that a block of wood is three blocks of wood because it has length, breadth and thickness.

WOMEN IN HISTORY.

The part played by women in history is far from having been subordinate. She has certainly divided the honors pretty equally with men, and perhaps, if we could get at the inner facts, we would see that hers has been the major share in influencing the lives of men and the destiny of nations. Prevented by her return from taking a prominent part at all times in public life, restricted by her sex from a conspicuous part in the wars, which have formed most of the material of written history, she has nevertheless been far from inconspicuous. Indeed there have been certain crucial epochs, when she has shown her resplendent among her contemporaries. We can know very little of the secret influence, which women have exercised, often for good, often doubtless for evil. There have been Delilahs, who have shorn the locks of many Samsons; there have been many Kadidjas, who have inspired and strengthened Mohammeds. We do not hear of most of them, because usually they played their part behind the scenes;

but their influence has been none the less because skilfully concealed. One of the greatest arts possessed by women is that of being able to exert her power without the fact being known. It is not always the woman who is the most conspicuous who is the most influential. Perhaps the truth lies rather in the other direction. We hear of many self-made men; probably if the truth were told they were "made" by some good woman, of strong commonsense and plenty of that marvellous capacity for self-sacrifice, which is one of the glories of what men are fond of calling the weaker sex. But we cannot, and would not if we could, alter that quality in our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, which makes them a hidden force in the world rather than one that is constantly in evidence. It is quite possible that they do not know their power; it is also quite possible that if they exercised their power more openly, if for example, they should all decide to become suffragettes and demand the ballot, they might find their influence weakened; but this thought, which might be an interesting one to follow out, is quite outside the purpose of this article. We are dealing with the women, whose names have found a place in history, not of what women may become in the future, when she ceases to be man's superior and becomes his equal.

It is the intention of the Colonist to present a series of articles in which reference will be made to some of the women, whose names stand out conspicuously in the history of their times, and as we have no fixed programme laid out, if any reader would like some one to be spoken of, we shall do what is in our power to obtain some interesting information about her. It is not likely that on every occasion only one woman will be dealt with in an article, because there are many about whom it is not possible to say very much, yet concerning whom it would be well if we all knew something. Some of the world's heroines are the representatives of periods in human progress; others occupy a less important place; but there are many of whom it will be possible to find something interesting to say. If while the series is running, any readers desire to ask questions concerning women, who have a place in history, and it is not found possible or expedient to deal with them at any great length, we shall be glad to append to the article for the week foot notes, answering such questions. Much of the interest of the proposed series will depend upon readers of the Colonist. The first article will appear on Sunday next.

We have no doubt that the proposed series would be much more valuable if some of the Colonist's readers contributed something towards it, and we invite letters with that object. To assist contributors, and in order that each subject may be treated at one and the same time, we shall announce a week in advance who the leading character in the next article will be. We shall begin the series with Victoria, that great and good queen whom we all revered. Sufficient time has elapsed since her death to permit of something like a discriminating judgment being formed as to her influence upon the nation and her place in history. The letters need not be signed. It will be very pleasant if some of the High School pupils would join with us in this study of Women in History.

UNKNOWN LANDS.

Third Article.

The vast area in Asia, which lies east of what is called the Pamir Plateau, sometimes spoken of as "the Roof of the World," and its extension, the Tien-Shan mountains, north of the Himalayas, south of the Altai mountains and west of the ranges in which the great rivers of China take their rise, is one of the little known parts of the world. It includes Tibet and the western part of the Chinese Empire. It is a vast plateau, the most elevated continuous region in the world, its altitude for the most part varying from 9,000 to 17,000 feet in height, but with a great depression to the east, where the altitude does not exceed 3,000 feet. Its area is approximately 2,500,000 square miles, and doubtless if the neighboring unexplored regions were taken into account there would be found to be in this part of the great eastern continent fully 4,000,000 square miles concerning which the world is far from being well-informed. A part of it is occupied by the great desert of Gobi, a region, which resembles in some respect the southern part of the province of Alberta, that is to say, it is hardly a desert proper, being rather of the class more properly described as semiarid. In some years there is considerable rainfall, but the average does not exceed 10 inches. It differs from Alberta in being greatly broken up by barren mountains and rocky table lands, but the more level areas are covered during the summer with abundant grass for sheep and cattle. Its elevation causes the winters to be cold and the absence of clouds renders the summers hot; nevertheless it is a region, which might be made very productive by irrigation at least in the more favorably situated localities. Scattered all over the region now under consideration are numerous lakes, but none of them have outlets to the

sea. The water is removed by evaporation only, and the probability is that most of them are brackish. The population of all this vast area is for the most part nomadic. The number of inhabitants, including Tibet, is estimated to be about 40,000,000, of whom about 4,000,000 are credited to that country. Nearly all the region is nominally under the rule of China, the remainder being more or less a part of the Russian Empire, although eastern Turkistan yet claims to be independent. Lines of demarcation are not very closely drawn in this isolated part of the world, and many of the tribes really do not admit the sovereignty of any ruler. Doubtless the country possesses great mineral wealth, although very little is known on the subject. It is a vast region, wherein there may be many surprises for mankind in general. It will be recalled by most readers that some seventeen or eighteen years ago George Kennan attracted the attention of the world to Southern Siberia in a series of articles in the Century Magazine, in which he completely upset all pre-conceived ideas of that part of the Czar's dominions. We learned a few years ago that the supposed waste regions, through which the Yukon flows were far from valueless. We are only just beginning to learn the extent of valuable land in our own country. Therefore we may well preserve an attitude of suspended judgment as to the economic value of the great Asiatic tableland.

It is in this part of the world that many people have been accustomed to locate the aboriginal home of mankind, and it is singular how many traditions seem to point to it as the region where most of the dominant races were bred. It must always be remembered, however, that traditions are usually susceptible of various interpretations. However this may be, it is a part of the world, which at one time and another has played an exceedingly important part in history. The present inhabitants of India, that is the dominant races of natives, undoubtedly came originally from the great plateau north of the Himalayas. This region was included in Tartary, that great kingdom which at one time gave laws to the whole known world. Here it was that eight centuries ago, Genghis Khan recruited his forces after the conquest of China and set out on a western march, which was only interrupted after he had laid nearly all southern Asia and southwestern Europe under subjection. This great warrior began his western tour of conquest with an army of 700,000 men, and led them across the region of which this article treats. Accompanying them was the great retinue of the conqueror himself, consisting of five hundred wives and concubines and thousands of servants. There perhaps never was in all history such a campaign. Compared with it the wars of Napoleon sink into insignificance in point of the magnitude of the leader's plans, the number of men, who followed him and the measure of success, which attended his efforts. When he died he divided nearly all Asia and the eastern part of Europe between his sons. Here also Timur, more frequently spoken of as Tamerlane, a century later, raised the troops with which he emulated the wonderful career of his great-grandfather just mentioned, and swept over the country from Egypt on the west almost to the Pacific seaboard of China on the east; no one can tell where his march would have ended, if death had not terminated it. The region, which formed the base of such operations as these, although it may not be well known to the world at large, is far from being a negligible quantity.

History has a remarkable faculty of repeating itself. East of this little-known land is a population of nearly 400,000,000 people. Many of them are not warlike, but we would make a mistake if we judged of the whole Chinese race by the coolies of Canton or the merchant class, who live amongst us. In the interior of the Empire are stalwart tribes, who under proper leadership might accomplish as great things as were done under the conquerors named above. The great plateau, of which we have been speaking, has kept the Chinese largely to themselves. They have not felt equal to the task of spreading westward. For that reason it may be said to have had an exceedingly important bearing upon the political history of the world. If the hived-up millions, who dwell nearer the sea, had been the kind of men, who of their own accord would overcome the difficulties presented by western migration, the history of the world would have been very different from what it has been. But eastern China has been awakened. America has taught the people the value of wheat as a food. Frequent famines have developed problems, which the government might disregard in the old days, but must consider now. In the higher lands west of China proper are vast areas where wheat can be grown, and where relief can be found for the overcrowded population of the eastern provinces. Therefore a western migration of the Chinese may be looked for as among the probabilities of the very near future. When it begins nothing can arrest it. It may not be rapid, any more than the progress of a glacier is rapid, but it will be as certain and relentless as the latter. Central Asia, little known as it is to

the civilized world, will almost certainly again become a theatre of events that will profoundly affect mankind.

Roosevelt's Future

"The most remarkable social and political phenomenon observable in this Republic today," says the New York Times, "is the immense and growing popularity of President Roosevelt." Thus it begins an editorial comment upon the result of a quest among the Republican editors of the United States in search of information on the strength of the President with the people. The canvass was not complete when the statement was made, but it was plain that President Roosevelt was stronger than ever with the men whose favor has made him President, and would, perhaps, do so again, remarks a writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire. In another year the parties will nominate their candidates for the Presidency; the political pot is beginning to bubble all over the country, and to boil in some States, but the question that subordinates all others in the opinion of both politicians and the people themselves is "What about Roosevelt?"

The unwritten law of the United States declares that a man shall not be thrice President. General Grant was a kind of demigod in his day, but in 1889 he could not get a nomination for a third time; no President ever has done so. Apart from this custom, President Roosevelt has stated his strongest possible terms that he will not be a candidate again.

The problem of decently and profitably disposing of its ex-Presidents is an interesting one with the United States. Nine of them out of ten may be expected to finish their term of office when they are yet strong and active, and capable of giving the State their very best service. Customs forbids them from continuing as President, and a half dozen reasons keep them from remaining in public life as subordinates. It has happened that sudden death has made the problem an acrimonial one in the past thirty years or so, although it was practical as far as Cleveland was concerned.

Cleveland, however, had no such hold on the affections of the people as Roosevelt. What happened to him was a matter of relatively small importance. The President now enjoys the affection and admiration of the plain people in greater extent than any President in history. He has made plenty of enemies, but for each dozen friends have sprung up to take his place. He has done nothing to offend the rank and file of Democrats, and that party having been so bedeviled by bad leadership for the past few years, it has little enthusiasm for any particular politician of its own stripe. It is boldly asserted that Roosevelt could poll one-third of the Democratic vote in the United States. Naturally, then, the future career of a man, who possesses to so great a degree the good-will of both political parties, is a matter of concern to his fellow-citizens.

Apart from the Times, several papers and magazines have been testing their readers on the subject of the President's future, and several have been boldly campaigning for the purpose of having a renomination thrust upon him, against his wishes. Indeed critics have not hesitated to say that the President himself has chosen this method of sounding the public, and that he may reconsider his position on the subject of another term if the public demands it. Some of his admirers say that he should be the next Governor of the State of New York. Others declare that he should be a member of the next President's Cabinet, and take the war portfolio. The hope of others is that he should enter the Senate. Thousands deem him the one man to take charge of the work of building the Panama Canal, which is likely to be named for him. A minority recommends the unconstitutional office of "adviser to the Government." The presidency of Harvard is still another position that he is deemed highly competent to fill. It is plain that the people of the United States hate to let him go.

There can be no doubt that President Roosevelt could have any of these posts if he cared to make the right kind of a deal for the one he chose. It seems almost certain that a Roosevelt man will get the nomination of the Republican Party, if Roosevelt himself refuses to voice a play for it. For the sake of his endorsement the prospective candidate would be glad enough to hand any lesser plum to his patron. At the moment the likeliest successor to Theodore Roosevelt is William Taft, Secretary of War and formerly Governor of the Philippines. The President has made no secret of his great regard for Taft; and the other day his son, Senator Longworth, announced publicly that he was for Taft for President. Taft is a man of the Roosevelt school, and is expected to carry out the Roosevelt programme with reference to the "interests," as they are called. He will stand for the "Square Deal."

Taft, however, has plenty of rivals, then among the politicians in his own party. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator Foraker, of Ohio, and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, are the most prominent, not to mention Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon and Elihu Root, the ablest of them all, who is not mentioned prominently as a possibility in this respect. Senator Knox was a member of the Cabinet before he resigned to enter the Senate, and he is rather a favorite of the President's. Were it not for Taft, and the fact that Senator Knox comes from the State where the machine element has become a reproach, he might be the President's nominee. Senators Penrose and Foraker are considered anti-Roosevelt men, and may be said to represent the traditional Republican sentiment of high protection and general conservatism. They are equally opposed to the radicalism of the present administration. The latter is considered the successor to Mark Hanna, and no doubt inherited with the tag, Senator Hanna's deep distrust of Rooseveltism. These men are now drawing together for a great political fight, which will probably make one of them the next President of the United States.

Editor—Threatening to sue us for libel! What for?

Manager—Through some mistake you described her as being in evening dress at a five o'clock tea.—Harper's Bazaar.

The Story Teller

Mark Twain and the Chestnut.

(Harper's Weekly.)

The Boston people are telling a new story about Mark Twain, and it is this, and a good one it is for some people to recall on occasion. Mark was telling stories, strangely enough, and some young gentleman—Perkins, let us call him—after the manner of the very young, was trying to cap them, but he always began with that mock-modest preface: "You must have heard this before, Mr. Clemens," repeating the phrase at intervals through his so-called story. Finally Mark is said to have said this:

"Perkins, that's no way to tell a story. One night I was at supper with Henry Irvin, and he had the same old trick that you have, Perkins—you must have heard this before, Mr. Clemens," he began, a story he'd say, and I said politely, "No, Irvin, I haven't," though I didn't know, of course, what his story was about. After he had used this miserable phrase three times, I said to him, "Irvin, I was born and raised in Missouri where truth is at a discount and courtesy is above par. When a friend begins a story as you do with 'You must have heard this before,' courtesy prevails and we say no, no matter what the truth may be; and a second time we say no; but when it comes like now, to the third time, then truth asserts herself. Yes, Irvin, I've heard your old chestnut many, many times: I invented it."

One on Sir Thomas.

The Reader.

"It requires a vast deal of courage and charity to be a philanthropist," Sir Thomas Lipton was saying the other day, apropos of one of Andrew Carnegie's Book-Bounties. "I remember when I was just starting in business. I was very poor, and making every sacrifice to enlarge my little shop. My only assistant was a boy of fourteen, faithful and willing, and honest. One day I heard him complaining, and with justice, that his clothes were so shabby that he was ashamed to go to chapel."

"There's no chance of my getting a new suit this year," he told me. "Dad's out of work, and it takes all of my wages to pay the rent."

"I thought the matter over, and took a sovereign from my carefully hoarded savings and bought the boy a stout warm suit of blue cloth. He was so grateful that I felt repaid for my sacrifice. But the next day he didn't come to work. I met his mother in the street and asked her the reason.

"Why, Mr. Lipton," she said courteously. "Jimmie looks so respectable, that you look at him round town today to see if he couldn't get a better job."

Weel Set Doon.

Speaking of the "roarin' game," says a writer in one of the magazines, he knows of no other where good fellowship so universally prevails. So far as this carried that it is not etiquette for any one ever to be blamed for anything. The skip, eager to acclaim a well-played shot, will not admit a shot to be ill-played. "The ice is gettin' cleaner," he will say, by way of excuse, if you are strong; or, "Your stone stopped very suddenly," when you are short. He has asked you for a long guard, the gentlest and most cautious of shots, and you have come roaring up the ice and banked into the "house," bringing utter devastation in your wake. As you come forward with a beating heart, to see what damage you have done to his well-balanced "head," the vociferous joy of the opposing skip is in your ears. Your own skip eyes the wreck more in sorrow than in anger. His guards are lying to the right and left, his winner is up against the bank, and his opponent has two shots near the tee. But he will turn to you with a cheerful smile. "Man," he will say, "that was unfortunate. But it was your blame. It was awfu' weel set down!"

North Carolina Wit.

Some years ago, while the writer was returning from Raleigh, North Carolina, on an excursion train over the Seaboard Air Line, he was accosted by the conductor of the train, who modestly but confidently spent his youth in keeping away from anything that pertained to education, and who proceeded to unfold the following example of "Downhome" wit:

"I declare some people can ask the most foolish questions I ever see. What do you suppose some woman asked me just now?"

I replied that I was unable to guess, and requested him to enlighten me. He then proceeded to tell his story, which ran as follows:

"While I was passing through a coach just now, some woman stopped me and asked me how far we were from Selma. I told her we were about fifty-five miles from Selma. She then asked, 'This side or the other side?'—Harper's Weekly.

The Waking World.

Open the window wide, wide, wide,
Open the window wide,
A mocking bird on a bough outside
Is looking faint, he's tried
So hard to catch me through the pane
With his biting song and glad.
Oh, he sings out there in the summer rain
On a bough all newly clad.

Baltimore Sun.

Tomorrow out on the prairie burns
We'll hear the plover call,
And where the bayou twists and turns,
The teal-leaf shadows fall,
The trout will jump for the dropping fly
And make the reed to sing;
Oh, open the window to the sky
Oh, open the window of spring.

The Waking World.

Last night the thunder grumbled loud,
This morn the rain comes down,
Outside the long, long, crooked road
Is the falling rain, the drizzling down,
The white the mocking bird in glee
Laughs loud and sweet and long,
And the scent that the breezes bring to me,
Is sweet as a mother song.

There'll be an arching rainbow soon,

Arched clear across the sky
And a breath as sweet, as the soul of June,
In brushing softly by
Had a kiss on the upturned lips
Of a world, tiptoe and sweet,
And glad and young from her finger tips
To her blossom-kissing feet.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Woman's Plea in England

(New York Evening Post.)

The advocates of woman suffrage in this country, while expressing sympathy and encouragement for the English suffragettes, are seemingly no better informed than the general public as to the reasons for the aggressive campaign of the last year. There has been systematic suffrage agitation since 1865, when John Stuart Mill became a member of parliament and advocated woman's rights.

One of the largest and most important association of women in England, the Woman's Social and Political Union, is allied with the Independent Labor Party, which caused consternation in many quarters by the number of members who were elected to Parliament at the last election. During the Liberal campaign the aid of the Women's Social and Political Union and other like organizations was sought by the party managers with the promise that if the Liberals were successful woman suffrage should have early consideration and a bill passed in favor of it by the House of Commons.

It is an admitted fact that the systematic work of these women contributed largely to the success of the Liberal party. When it came time to fulfill the promise to introduce a bill granting women the right to vote the party leaders repudiated their promise, the Prime Minister saying it was inexpedient and inconvenient at that time. In addition to this there is pending labor legislation affecting women wage earners very seriously which has the elements of the "equal pay for equal work" agitation of the women teachers in our city.

It is proposed to incorporate in a labor bill the provision that the minimum wage shall be for men a sum sufficient for the maintenance of five persons, whether the men be single or married, while the minimum for women shall be based upon the necessities of one person, and further, that married women shall not be permitted to work.

This and other legislation was of vital importance to the women of the Social and Political Union, which is largely composed of women workers in the great manufacturing centres, such as Manchester and Birmingham. Their indignation at the failure of the Liberal party to keep its promises and determination to resist the injurious legislation caused them to call a public meeting, and to proceed in a body to the Houses of Parliament on the opening day of the session of last year. They had found that the newspapers of the country would present their grievances and by a public demonstration it was hoped that the sympathy of the public could be aroused.

The procession on that day was very largely made up of working women, many carrying their children in their arms; a number of prominent women, leaders of various other women's organizations, marched in front. As they waited in the open space opposite Westminster Abbey, one of the leaders a girl factory worker from Manchester, made a short speech calling attention to the fact that they were standing in Broad sanctuary, the site of the old Norman tower where, in the middle ages, political victims could find refuge and the officers of the law could not touch them.

Here had come the poor Queen Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV., with her children, when persecuted by Richard of Gloucester, and it was fitting that persecuted women of today should assemble on such a spot. This suggestion was greeted by cheers from the assembled women, which promptly brought a charge of the police.

The suffragettes that day gained admission to the lobby of the House of Commons, but were ejected by the police after many scrabbles. No arrests were made at that time, and after the women had been forced to retreat to some distance they marched to the house of the Prime Minister and to the house of Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who bitterly opposes any effort to introduce a woman's suffrage bill.

The women succeeded in their plan to gain the attention of the general public and the battle has raged steadily for the whole year past.

This first demonstration on the part of a few determined women whose future welfare was threatened by adverse legislation, in addition to false promises made to them, roused other women's organizations to action. A large section of the suffragettes limits its action to the acquisition of parliamentary franchise, while others contend for the right to vote on county and municipal affairs in addition. All are in accord, however, on one point, and that is the injustice of the means taken to deprive them of their right to vote.

For, until 1882, women were permitted to vote and there are records showing that even in the time of Mary Tudor women were justices of the peace in addition to having voting privileges. In 1869, there was a restitution of the municipal vote to women, but in the act of 1893 it was again taken away from them, after the House of Commons had passed a bill making women eligible to hold the office of alderman and county councillor, which the House of Lords rejected.

Women suffrage has been voted upon by the House of Commons many times and in 1894 a suffrage bill was carried by a vote of 114, but failed of enactment.

The suffragettes feel justified in their persistent and extreme measures by their belief that if brought to a vote there is a safe majority to carry

the act in spite of the "faithless feebleness of the disloyal members."

Their contention in this is shared by English public opinion, and is probably recognized by the leaders of the Liberal party, for they are determined that the question shall not be introduced if they can avoid it. The opposition is on the ground of political expediency, as it is generally admitted that justice and fair play would give the women the franchise they seek. In spite of considerable ridicule the earnestness and sacrifice of these women is recognized. About one hundred women in all have been committed to jail.

It is too severe an ordeal to undergo for the cheap effect of becoming a public martyr, and there is an innate traditional British sympathy for those so unselfishly sacrificing themselves for a principle. There are thousands of women in this country giving their time and heartfelt sympathy to the cause of improved laws governing the employment of women and children, but it is doubtful if many would be willing to endure imprisonment in order to bring about such reforms.

The charge of indifference is sometimes brought against woman voters in the States where equal suffrage is the law, but the most vigorous opponent would not have the temerity to suggest taking the voting privilege away from women, for there would be no doubt of resistance, which might

be held responsible for this state of affairs.

Sitting gracefully, far more diffi-

cult than walking gracefully. One who constantly changes her position while sitting, loses that dignity of repose which is another name for grace.

Again, a rigid, upright position on the edge of the chair is mighty undesirable. You should occupy the whole seat of an ordinary chair, and lean upon its back as often as you may without detracting from an easy, refined position. And if you forget with your hands or any article you may be holding, you won't get a diploma from the teacher of grace culture.

In these grace schools, much attention is given the voice, for one's manner of speaking must also be graceful.

A sweet, well-modulated, expressive voice marks the lady and charms the listener.

Grace Culture

Society women have a new fad, it is called grace culture. They think they get enough physical culture in tennis, golf and cross-country walks. All over the land schools are being established for the development of pleasurable deportment.

Learning how to walk gracefully is not as easy as one might think. While a graceful walk is natural to many, there are others who acquire it only after long and patient practice. In grace culture the gliding walk is considered the correct thing. Most of the action is dependent upon the thighs, the feet swinging from relaxed knees into natural and graceful positions. The foot is lifted slightly, and the heel touches the ground ever so lightly. A flexibility at waistline is also necessary for extreme grace in the gliding walk.

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seven glasses of water during the day, live in the open air as much as possible, breathe deeply and practice light gymnastics. Do not use cosmetics on the face, but bathe it frequently. Scrub it good with hot water and soap at night, and bathe it with cold water several times during the day. This will tone up the skin and improve circulation.

Fashion Whisperings

The neckwear department is about the busiest in the store these days, and the return to popular favor of the shirtwaist with detachable collar may be held responsible for this state of affairs. Along with those dainty collars of fine linen, plain and embroidered, ruffled and hemstitched, are the most respectable little lingerie bows, string ties, handkerchief tabs and a variety of other effects and side by side with these are the most fascinating waist sets, collar, cuffs and pleat lace and fine lawn and batiste bars which softly swath the neck and tie in a coquettish bow under the chin.

A fetching confection in the lingerie department, and one which will appeal to the lover of pretty undergarments, is the petticoat with a deep net flounce. Taffeta, Chiffon or sedo silk, and even fine lawns in white, delicate pinks, light blues, greens and yellows are used for the petticoat proper, over which the knee flounce is posed, being attached beneath a wide ribbon-run heading, and simply or elaborately trimmed, as one chooses, with frills of lace or ribbon ruched and outlining a scroll design.

A sleeve treatment, new to the season, and one which the high-class Parisian couturiers are making much use of, is the plain finish to an otherwise elaborate sleeve. In one or two-piece suits of novelty strip suiting emanating from a select shop on the Rue de la Paix, this treatment is particularly marked. A leg-o-mutton model is so draped that the stripes come together in V form over the top of the arm, the pleats emphasized with large striped metal buttons, and the end of the sleeve is simply finished with a double row of machine stitching. In sharp contrast to the lingerie frills which we have known for several seasons past.

Dress skirts of very soft materials such as net, chiffon and similar weaves need some sort of support in order to prevent their swishing slouchily around the feet. In some instances a fine featherbone cord is inserted in the hem of the petticoat, or slip flounces or pleatings, while in others a heavy cable cord marks the joining of the foot pleating and the skirt pro-

per. An evening costume which the French designate as "Costume Floreal" is a beautiful and effective creation, combining in its make-up a wide pompadour ribbon showing a gray background patterned with blue and pink California poppies. The bodice is formed entirely of the ribbon, while the skirt is fashioned of gray and white striped chiffon paneled with pompadour chiffon in the same pattern as the ribbon.

Summer Footwear

A pair of tan pumps for suits and linen gowns is the first essential. For afternoon wear there should be pumps of patent leather.

One pair of heavy-soled high tan calf skin boots will be necessary for wet weather.

In slippers, bronze are exclusive and decidedly the coolest for hot weather.

White buckskin shoes are needed for all white costumes. This last leather is somewhat more expensive than kid or canvas, but in the end far the most economical, for it keeps its shape, never discolors, and cleanses to perfection. As long as there is anything left of a buckskin shoe its appearance is trig and smart.

Useful Hints

The Clothes-Cure

To a woman, even the prospect of new and pretty apparel is positively invigorating, the selection is another most bracing proceeding, while the actual wearing of the clothes completes a certain cure for depression.—Lady's Pictorial.

Hints for Wives

There are two ways of looking at a husband, says Heath. One is to make up your mind that he has no faults, and to consider him a piece of perfection. The other is to recognize his faults and to make up your mind to love him in spite of them.

Moth Preventive

For a moth preventive and exterminator, steep in about eight ounces of strong alcohol, for about four days, one ounce of gum camphor and one shell of red pepper; strain and sprinkle the clothes or furs and roll in sheets.

Salt Bags

Save all your salt bags; they not only make nice jelly bags but several put together and stitched on the machine make good dish cloths or wash cloths.

Renewing Black Lace

Black lace can be freshened to look like new by washing in water into which has been put a little ammonia; then rinsed in strong coffee.

Ink Stains

Soak ink stains in sour milk, and should a stain remain rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

To Prevent Tubs From Shrinking

To prevent wooden tubs or tubs from shrinking when not in use, paint them over with glycerine.

Fruit Stains

Fruit stains may be removed by pouring boiling water over the article, then washing.

Painted Lace

A new hand painted lace has appeared upon the modistic horizon, and will be much used for blouses during the coming season.

It is fashioned of coarse, hand-made fish-net adorned with sprays of flowers and leaves, applique to the net, after the fashion of Carrick-a-Rede.

The flowers are delicately hand-painted in natural shades, the trails of roses, lilac, etc., with the trellis-work background, having a particularly natural and charming appearance.

Household Recipes

Graham Fruit Cake

One cupful of sugar, sweet milk and raisins, one-half cupful of molasses, and one-half cupful of graham flour, one teaspoonful of soda, a generous pinch of salt and spice to taste.

Crocks Dish

Two cupfuls of well-cooked and seasoned rice, two cupfuls of canned tomatoes, half a pound of raw ham minced and browned in butter; mix all together, add a dash of cayenne pepper, turn into well-buttered pan and bake.

Potato Cakes

Save from dinner a soup-plate of mashed potatoes; add to it half a saltspoonful of pepper, the same of nutmeg, if liked; a little salt and the yolk of an egg. Form into cakes; put in a buttered baking dish, brush the top with the white of an egg and brown in a quick oven.

Poached Eggs With Creamed Celery

Carefully arrange poached eggs on rounds of buttered toast. Fill in the centre of the dish with a pint of celery cut into inch lengths and cooked in boiling water until tender, then stirred into a cupful of cream sauce. Serve very hot. This is a light and nourishing breakfast dish.

Creamed Salt Fish

Put a cupful of the shredded codfish in a strainer and pour boiling water through it, then stir it into one cupful of white sauce. Let it stand over hot water, and just before serving add one well-beaten egg. When prepared in this way, and eaten with a well-

or multimillionaire. For all time it will rest upon the head of a venerated statue in a church near Saragossa, Spain. The statue is that of Our Lady del Pilar, whose shrine stands on the spot where tradition asserts she once visited St. James, the Apostle of Spain, encouraging him to continue his evangelical mission. When a movement was started some years ago to present a magnificent diadem to the Madonna del Pilar as a gift from the women of Spain the response was prompt and marvelous. The highest ladies in the land gladly gave their contributions; the humblest women stinted themselves that they might make their little offerings. It is the custom in Spain for lovers to present their fiancées with a solid gold bracelet on the day of their engagement. Naturally, every recipient prizes the jewel above all others. But the devotion of the Spanish women to the Madonna del Pilar is such that they gave great numbers of these cherished bracelets, and the metal part of the diadem is composed entirely of them. Only a short time ago this splendid offering of religious devotion was taken to Rome by a deputation of Spanish ladies. With great solemnity it was blessed by the Pope in the Sistine chapel.

The engagement of Prince August, the Emperor of Germany's fourth son, is naturally of interest to English people, especially as he is to be married to a sister of the young Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Kaiser is said to be pleased that his sons have hitherto chosen to wed German brides; he also approves of early marriages, and his latest betrothed couple are both under twenty. The children of the Emperor and Empress of Ger-

Over the Teacup

The women of the Nebraska clubs are interested in a new decedent law, which it is hoped will be passed by the legislature this winter, which will amend the property rights of the widow under the present law. At present these rights are but poorly guarded, the club women think.

A pathetic history is told in connection with the late Mrs. Yorke, who had long been a familiar figure at Spalding, Eng. Some years ago she lost a son at sea and the calamity so unhinged her mind that daily for many years she visited the railway station to meet the train under the impression that her son would be coming home.

A woman blessed with the faculty of saying or doing the right thing at the right minute is bound to be a help to her husband. The woman who can make herself indispensable to her husband as his social mentor and co-entertainer has many pleasures which her less tactful sisters miss. All recognize as a bore the woman who is forever quoting the clever sayings of her husband and dwelling at length upon his good points, his success in business, but the wife who knows when to drop a hint that counts is really worth while.

Probably Patti's greatest royal friend was the present German Emperor's grandfather. Once when she was singing at Hamburg the then King William sent her a message asking her to walk with him in the morning when he took the waters. "Certainly not," replied Patti to the bearer of the message; "I get up early for no king in Europe." In later years when His Majesty, an infirm old man, sent to ask Mme. Patti to visit him in his box at the opera, apologizing for being unable to go to her behind the scenes, she replied, with tears in her eyes, "Oh now, sire, I would run anywhere to see you."

A variety of scents no woman of taste would think of using, but having chosen the one she considers best, the point is not to overdo it. A faint aroma shed abroad is what should be aimed at—best produced by small sachets sewn in gowns and garments generally, and a very little of the best essence on the handkerchief. It is certainly bad taste to cover the handkerchief and to perfume the writing paper, so that any letter which is dispatched to a friend scents her bag or pocket, and makes its presence unduly noticed. But always let your soap and toilet powder be permeated with the same perfume as you use generally.

The Duchess of Roxburgh, who was Miss May Goelst of New York, has taken up the prevalent craze to collect animals, and she is building a miniature zoo at Flore Castle. In fact, the Duchess, a masterful little lady, has everything she wants. One of the Duke's tenants, wishing some concession, went to the castle and told his errand to an old retainer, adding that he would like to see the master in person. "Eh, mon," retorted the aged servant, who is not entirely reconciled to the new order of affairs, "there is only 'ane maister in this hoose thae times and that's 'no' the Duke. Ye should see the Duchess."

Mrs. Newhouse, who, once the wife of a poor Colorado miner, now owns the finest collection of pearls in the world, a single string of which are valued at \$150,000, has just become mistress of a magnificent mansion in London and is received in court circles. Mrs. Newhouse has had a remarkable career. She was not twenty when she was married. Her husband was poor, but he had picked up a mining claim in Colorado and pinned his faith to it. His young wife was plucky, and when it was suggested that they live in a little cabin on the claim she quickly assented. She did all the housework, struck it rich.

Mrs. Samuci Leon Frank, of Baltimore, has been left in a position similar to that of Mrs. Russell Sage, only with a much lighter burden. She plans to dispose of the entire fortune of her husband, the late Dr. Leon Frank, of Baltimore, in philanthropy. Among her gifts, which now amount to \$175,000, are \$80,000 to the Jewish hospital in Baltimore for a new wing, with \$4,000 additional to endow a bed for trained nurses; \$10,000 each to the Hebrew Benevolent Society and the Hebrew Orphan asylum; \$10,000 to the Daughters of Israel, who are engaged in work among women and working girls; \$15,000 each to the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, and the National Farm school at Doylestown, Pa., and \$1,000 to the Baltimore section of the Council of Jewish Women.

The domestic servant problem would soon be solved if there were many women in the world like Miss Hansen of Denmark, a writer says. The Stifffende of Aalborg has made the discovery that Ole Hansen

Outwitted—A Short Story

By Richard Marsh, Author of "In the Service of Love," Etc.

Although we were not paupers, for so long after mother's death we lived pretty much as if we were. We hated the idea of living in a town, especially London; and we could not get a servant to stop at The Chase. Considering that the family consisted of Dick and me and the four children, who all of them insisted on doing exactly as they pleased, it really was no wonder. The consequence was that we generally had to do everything for ourselves; and the way in which things were done was beyond description. A stranger, dropping in suddenly, would have supposed himself to have wandered into something between a lunatic asylum and a workhouse.

If we could only have found mother's will, it might have been so different. Because it was not at all unlikely that she had appointed someone as guardian, and to take proper control of everything until the children had grown up. As it was, so far as we knew, no one had a right to even send the boys to school.

Unfortunately we could not find a will. The presumption was that mother had made one, but that it had been stolen. Because one day I came upon a box of papers which was locked up in one of the drawers in her wardrobe.

Oh dear, how strange I felt as I looked through them! Almost as if I were prying into mother's secrets. Although I knew perfectly well that there was nothing which now she would have wished to have kept hidden from me. There were all father's letters—even the love letters which he had written to her before they were married. If I had only known that they were there, I would have had them placed with her in the coffin, so that they might have been hers only even in the grave. I think she would have liked it. By the beautiful way in which they had been kept, bound about with ribbons tied in true lovers' knots, you could see how sacred she had held them. There were all sorts of things besides. In particular, quantities of ball programmes. She must have seen a great deal of society at one time. What a strange change must have taken place in her life; because I did not remember her once going anywhere. Some of the things were beyond my comprehension. I wondered what history was attached to each of us written to mother! Such scrawls! Locks of hair; tiny shoes; a baby's cap; a beautiful christening gown; must have been in her life; because I did not remember her once going anywhere. Some of the things were beyond my comprehension. I wondered what history was attached to each of us written to mother!

At home it was a lovely morning. So I thought I would go up by a pretty train and do some shopping. I had quite a lot of money, and I wanted to buy many things—and you can imagine things much better in London than in the country. I did my shopping, and just as I was getting as hungry as anything, and was wondering where I could get something to eat, I found that all the shops were actually closing, and that I had scarcely any time left in which to get to St. James' Hall. I got into a cab, and told the man to drive as fast as he could—it was then past two, and I was supposed to be there at half past three.

He went off at a pretty good pace. But he had scarcely gone any distance when I saw on the pavement, a little way in front, Mr. Stephen Miller. The sight of him drove everything else clean out of my head. I jumped up in the cab, exclaiming:

"Stop, stop!"

I darsay the cabman thought I was going to jump out while he was going; and I believe I should have done it if he had gone on. But he pulled his horse back on to his haunches, and out I jumped. Mr. Miller, sublimely unconscious of who was behind him, had turned as if he were about to enter a great stone building which he had just reached. However, I was in front of him before he could get to the door—and I lost no time in coming to the point.

"Mr. Miller," I cried, "where's my mother's will, and all our money?" He stared at me as if I were the last person he expected—or desired—to see; and I darsay I was. I thought at first that he was going to run on his heels and run. But that was only for a moment. After he had recovered from the sudden shock—and the sight of me must have been a shock to him—he glared with the horrid blood-shot eyes as if he would like to devour me, bones and all.

He put out his arm, and, thrusting me on one side, dashed through the swinging door into the building in front of which we were standing. I gave such a push that it was a wonder I did not fall right over. By the time I had recovered myself sufficiently to rush after him, there was nothing of him to be seen. While I was standing there, feeling rather silly, a gentleman came out of one of the doors towards me.

"Can you tell me," I asked, "where Mr. Miller has gone?"

"Mr. Miller? I'm afraid I don't know the name. He has offices here."

"He just came in."

I described him as well as I could. The stranger seemed interested. He even smiled.

"Your description sounds like Mr. Kenrick of the People's Stock Exchange. The offices are on the fourth floor. You will see the name on a tablet against the wall."

It did not seem very promising. Kenrick did not sound like Miller. And I could not conceive of his having any connection with such an institution as the People's Stock Exchange. I was sorry for it if he had.

Still up the stairs I went—it was a long way up to the fourth floor; and there, in black letters on a white tablet, amidst lots of other names was "No. 169. The People's Stock Exchange, Mr. George Kenrick."

A door opened at the end of the passage in which I was, and someone came out, addressing to some one within remarks which were uttered in such stentorian tones that it was quite impossible to avoid hearing what he said:

"I tell you what you are, Mr. Kenrick; you're a scoundrel and a thief. And clever though you are you'll find yourself at the Old Bailey yet before you've done—you dirty rascal!"

He shut the door with a bang which thundered through the place. As he strode past me, he did look so very angry that I did not dare ask who he had been speaking to. But the language he had used was so extremely applicable to Mr. Miller that I felt convinced it must be he. So I went to the room out of which he had come, entered, and there, on the other side of a polished counter, was Mr. Stephen Miller.

Dick's language is so strong. But Mr. Safford did not seem to notice it,

"It all the items mentioned were in the despatch box at the time of your mother's decease, and the correctness of her list is to be implicitly relied upon."

"If mother says a thing was there, it was there;—you can bet on that."

"Then in that case it seems only too probable that Mr. Miller has robbed you of a very large amount of valuable property."

"I'd like to have the flogging of him."

"There is here a list of no less than thirteen securities, all of the highest class, which are stated to have represented—apparently at par value—over £50,000. At present prices they would be worth more. The presumption is that scrip, or bonds, or other legal documents representing ownership were in that box. If such was the case, the question is—where are they now?"

"£50,000!" I cried.

I have no doubt that we all of us looked amazed at the magnitude of the sum."

"That scoundrel," declared Dick, "is living on them on the fat of the land."

"Since they were all easily negotiable, and could be turned into cash at a moment's notice, if our suspicions are well-founded—"

"Which they are."

"It is practically certain that Mr. Miller is in the enjoyment of a comfortable little fortune. Not the least extraordinary part of the matter is that had not your sister come upon this list almost as it seems by accident, we might never have known that such securities were in existence. As it is I fear we shall have some trouble in tracing their possession to Mr. Miller; and still more trouble in tracing him."

"It was ever so long—months and months—after I found out what ought to have been in the despatch box that I went on a tremendous expedition—to London, all my myself. I was to meet Hetty Travers, and her mother in St. James' Hall—and perhaps Mr. Sanford might be there, but he could not be sure; and then we were all going to a concert together. That was a Saturday. Hetty lived at Beckenham. And after the concert I was going to stay with her until the Monday.

That was the programme.

At home it was a lovely morning. So I thought I would go up by a pretty train and do some shopping. I had quite a lot of money, and I wanted to buy many things—and you can imagine things much better in London than in the country. I did my shopping, and just as I was getting as hungry as anything, and was wondering where I could get something to eat, I found that all the shops were actually closing, and that I had scarcely any time left in which to get to St. James' Hall. I got into a cab, and told the man to drive as fast as he could—it was then past two, and I was supposed to be there at half past three.

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"Mr. Miller," I cried, "where's my mother's will, and all our money?" He stared at me as if I were the last person he expected—or desired—to see; and I darsay I was. I thought at first that he was going to run on his heels and run. But that was only for a moment. After he had recovered from the sudden shock—and the sight of me must have been a shock to him—he glared with the horrid blood-shot eyes as if he would like to devour me, bones and all.

He put out his arm, and, thrusting me on one side, dashed through the swinging door into the building in front of which we were standing. I gave such a push that it was a wonder I did not fall right over. By the time I had recovered myself sufficiently to rush after him, there was nothing of him to be seen. While I was standing there, feeling rather silly, a gentleman came out of one of the doors towards me.

"Can you tell me," I asked, "where Mr. Miller has gone?"

"Mr. Miller? I'm afraid I don't know the name. He has offices here."

"He just came in."

I described him as well as I could. The stranger seemed interested. He even smiled.

"Your description sounds like Mr. Kenrick of the People's Stock Exchange. The offices are on the fourth floor. You will see the name on a tablet against the wall."

It did not seem very promising. Kenrick did not sound like Miller. And I could not conceive of his having any connection with such an institution as the People's Stock Exchange.

Still up the stairs I went—it was a long way up to the fourth floor; and there, in black letters on a white tablet, amidst lots of other names was "No. 169. The People's Stock Exchange, Mr. George Kenrick."

A door opened at the end of the passage in which I was, and someone came out, addressing to some one within remarks which were uttered in such stentorian tones that it was quite impossible to avoid hearing what he said:

"I tell you what you are, Mr. Kenrick; you're a scoundrel and a thief. And clever though you are you'll find yourself at the Old Bailey yet before you've done—you dirty rascal!"

He shut the door with a bang which thundered through the place. As he strode past me, he did look so very angry that I did not dare ask who he had been speaking to. But the language he had used was so extremely applicable to Mr. Miller that I felt convinced it must be he. So I went to the room out of which he had come, entered, and there, on the other side of a polished counter, was Mr. Stephen Miller.

Dick's language is so strong. But Mr. Safford did not seem to notice it,

"I have found you again," I remarked.

"It would seem so." He stood rubbing his chin and regarding me with a contemplative kind of air. He was even more such a Peter dressed than he ever was in our part of the world; but in spite of it he looked just the same disreputable, untrustworthy object. If anything, his face was fatter and redder than it used to be; and his eyes more bloodshot. "Come into my private office."

He led the way into a room beyond, and I followed. When he were in he stared at me again; and, this time, he grinned.

"You're quite a beauty. That's a pretty frock of yours—perhaps it's the frock that does it—you never know." His manner made my cheeks burn. "Well, and how are they all at the Chase?"

Fancy his having the impudence to ask such a question!

"Thank you; they are quite well. I want my mother's will; and the securities which were in the brown despatch box."

"You do, do you? Are they missing?"

"You know very well that they are missing—since you took them."

"Took them, did I? Odd what things one sometimes does by accident."

"It was no accident, as you are perfectly aware. Will you give them to me, please, as I am in a hurry?"

"Give them to you? Do you expect me to hand them over now—at once?"

"Most certainly. I don't intend to leave until I have them."

"Suppose I leave."

"Then I shall follow you until we come to a policeman; to whom I shall give you in charge."

He laughed! though what there was to laugh at in the notion of being locked up was beyond my comprehension.

"So that's the idea. Well—I should not like being sent to prison; it's not to be expected."

"You will have brought it upon yourself."

"So I'll tell you what I'll do; you give me a kiss and I'll hand over."

I flamed up.

"How dare you say such a thing?"

"All right, all right—you look spiteful; and it seems you are. Sorry I asked for what isn't to be had. I keep what you want outside; if you waltz here I'll go and fetch it."

His insolent suggestion had made me so furious that, without stopping to think, supposing he meant what he said, I let him go. The door closed behind him as he went; but as there was a spring which made it close, I saw nothing strange in that. And I waited. His horrid proposal; and something, too, about his words, looks and manner made me conscious of a distinct sense of discomfort. I half wished that I had allowed him to escape and made no attempt to follow—I glanced at my watch. It was past half past two. What would the cabman think of me outside—and I had left three parcels in his cab!—and a divining rod of his own cooking, and scarcely spent any of his large income. Some claimed he was so meanlyavaricious that the floor of his cellar was covered with soups which he had saved one by one. Others knew for a fact that he lent out money by the week, at enormous rates of interest.

He went off at a pretty good pace. But he had scarcely gone any distance when I saw on the pavement, a little way in front, Mr. Stephen Miller.

The sight of him drove everything else clean out of my head. I jumped up in the cab, exclaiming:

"Stop, stop!"

I darsay the cabman thought I was going to jump out while he was going; and I believe I should have done it if he had gone on. But he pulled his horse back on to his haunches, and out I jumped. Mr. Miller, sublimely unconscious of who was behind him, had turned as if he were about to enter a great stone building which he had just reached. However, I was in front of him before he could get to the door—and I lost no time in coming to the point.

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Dick's language is so strong. But Mr. Safford did not seem to notice it,

which was not to be wondered at.

"Be your pardon, but—have you just broken that window?"

"I have!"

"It made such an all-fired din that I thought something had happened."

"Something has happened—I'm shut up in here."

"No?—Are you? What a horrid shame!" We're in the same box, because I'm shut up in here. Governor told me not to go till he came back from London, and as he's gone off with some other fellows to a regular spread-out camp, he's never coming back again. And I ought to be down at Richmond for a cricket match. It looks like getting there! Though what they do it without me I can't think."

How to Avert Fur Seal's Probable Fate

Leading Expert on Seal Life States the Case—First Step in Remedy to Wipe Out Private Interests

A special correspondent of the Toronto Globe, writing from Lakewood, O., under date of April 12th, says:—Henry Wood Elliott, the distinguished naturalist and the leading authority in America on seal life, proposes to make another effort to prevent the fur seal from going the way of the buffalo. He has always maintained that the continuance of the work of the "land butchers" of the United States on the Pribilof Islands and the "seal butchers" of Canada in the open sea would speedily annihilate seal life, and the facts are proving his conclusions true. In the hope that public opinion in Canada may be aroused before it is too late, Mr. Elliott makes the following statement as to the facts of the case:

On the 22nd ultimo the Secretary of State, in behalf of the government of the United States, put into the hands of the British Ambassador a memorandum covering the several questions which are up for settlement between Ottawa and Washington. In the Globe of the 25th ultimo appears a detailed statement as to the nature of these questions and suggestions as to their probable fate in settlement.

In the settlement of one of those

questions aforesaid—that one relating to the protection and preservation of the fur seal herd of Alaska—I have a deep personal interest, and feel a solicitude which is due to an extended official and unofficial association with it, beginning in 1872 down to the present hour. I am so deeply concerned because I know from that long study of and personal contact with this matter, that unless an agreement is at once entered into between Canada and the United States which will set aside the existing rules and regulations and adopt in lieu thereof international regulations which will suspend all slaughter of the fur seal herd of Alaska on the islands and in the sea for a term of years, the extermination of that life, root and branch, is right at hand.

I think that the Canadian people are entitled, in view of this serious condition of affairs on the seal islands of Alaska, to an authentic statement which will show the real cause of failure on the part of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to prescribe adequate rules and regulations for the protection and preservation of the fur seal herd of Alaska. I think, too, that your readers will be surprised over the evidence which I produce in this statement following: surprised because it shows that the worst enemies of the unhappy fur seal herd had to face at Paris were not the Canadian hunters of Victoria, but were the licensed killers on the Pribilof Islands.

Issues of Arbitration.

When public sentiment in the United States became duly aroused in 1887-1888 it loudly agreed with that of Great Britain in so far as treating the open waters of the Behring Sea as a mere clause went. Then President Harrison offered to submit the whole question to arbitration. This submission was made December 17, 1890, and accepted by Lord Salisbury in January, 1891. On February 20, 1892, a treaty at Washington was entered into, providing for an amicable settlement of these questions raised over the fur seals, beginning in 1886. The issues raised and pressed by the United States government were: (1) The claim of exclusive jurisdiction over the eastern part of Behring Sea; (2) The claim of a "property right" in the body of each and every fur seal born upon the Pribilof Islands; (3) In case of failure of the court to sustain the contention of the United States upon one or both of these propositions, (1) and (2), then the arbitrators were to agree upon a plan of rules and regulations, which, when put into effect, would protect and preserve the fur seal herd of Alaska from extermination.

The first of these issues was distinctly raised by Mr. Blaine, on the ground that it was contrary to good morals to kill fur seals at sea. The second was distinctly the creation of President Harrison and the Secretary of the Navy, Tracy. The third and last was forced on Mr. Blaine by the best lawyers of the United States Senate, headed by Edmunds and Hoar, who denied those claims of jurisdiction and property right, and who were outspoken and unanimous in expressing the belief that they were not valid and should not be pressed.

The Cloven Hoof.

Meanwhile, prior to the spring of this treaty of February 20, 1892, certain preliminary steps had been taken by both governments which led up to it. Unfortunately for the credit of the case of the United States, the cloven hoof was too much in evidence when they were taken. These steps ruined the good cause of my government, and prevented the Behring Sea tribunal from doing its justice. These erroneous and improper steps which wrought this failure to secure the right rules and regulations for the protection of the fur seal herd of Alaska from cruel and excessive killing were:—

Britons Were Thorough.

The amazing offer of Secretary Blaine to accept a "sixty-mile zone" of pelagic prohibition for seal hunting around the Pribilof Islands as an ample measure of complete protection to the fur seal herd thereon. This offer was officially made to Lord Salisbury December 17, 1890.

Why did Mr. Blaine make this offer when he had authentic evidence presented to him November 19, 1890, that the fur seals chiefly fed on fishing banks 100 to 125 miles west and away from the Pribilof Islands? He did so because the lessees of the seal islands assured him that it was entirely sufficient. Why should the lessees make such a statement to Mr. Blaine? Because on November 19, 1890, Mr. Blaine had declared that he would agree to urge upon Great Britain the plan of any modus vivendi whereby all killing

of fur seals on the islands and in the waters of Behring Sea should be suspended for a term of years, while a joint commission of British and American experts should visit the islands and then agree upon a proper plan for resumption of said killing.

Lessees Called the Tune.

If this modus vivendi was accepted it would put an end to the work of the lessees on the islands; therefore they would not entertain the plan for a moment; the offer of a "60-mile zone" would be sure of acceptance by Lord Salisbury, and at once settle the matter without any interference with their work on the islands; so Elkins and his lessees associates urged Mr. Blaine to act, and he weakly yielded to them. He substituted their idle and improper suggestion for my modus vivendi, which he had promised both Secretary Windom and myself that he would use; therefore we find this unfortunate "60-mile zone" duly incorporated, by the tribunal into its regulations. Why, indeed, should that court, at that time, doubt the sense and integrity of Mr. Blaine?

(2) The refusal of Mr. Blaine to ask for this modus vivendi until forced to do so in the spring of 1891 by the pressure of public opinion in the United States, and the prompt and ready willingness of Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Pauncefote to accept it.

Why did Mr. Blaine do this? He did so because the lessees did not want it, and they assured him that Lord Salisbury would be sure to compromise on the "60-mile zone"—that the Canadian hunters would compel him to reject the modus vivendi and accept the "60-mile zone"; which the lessees had substituted for it; that unwillingness of Mr. Blaine in this matter of the modus vivendi stamped with insincerity our official charge that the fur seal herd was being cruelly and excessively killed at sea, and that it was in danger of extermination at the hands of the Canadian hunters; it branded our case with subserviency to private interests.

A Perfactory Examination.

(3) By the appointment of two utterly inexperienced men as commissioners to jointly meet and investigate conditions in the Pribilof Islands with two British commissioners, these commissioners did not get into the islands until one week after the breeding season had ended (July 29, 1891); they remained there just nine days, and then returned direct to Washington; they prepared a report, which erroneously declared that all injury to the life of the fur seal herd was due entirely to the result of pelagic sealing; they foolishly ignored the proof to the contrary which was in their hands; they did so because they were not fit for their task, and the lessees did not want any admission made as to the truth of their butchering and its effect; they did so easily enough, because no one of them had the slightest personal knowledge of the subject at issue, or of the business connected with it; the land butchers of this fur seal life were their authorities, and they are quoted by them as such.

Then as scientists they stultify themselves. They allowed themselves to be quoted by our counsel, Messrs. Phelps, Carter and Couder, as saying in the name of science that the fur seal was not a wild animal—that it comported itself in the Pribilof Islands precisely as cattle, swine or sheep do on our farms, and that we bear the same relation to it as master and owner.

This was simply foolish, and completely denied by natural science. It was and is so denied, because of all wild animals the fur seal is one of the very wildest; it cannot be domesticated or even kept alive in captivity; no interference with its natural order of life as it breeds on the islands can be made by man without destroying it. All this biological fact I had ascertained and published in 1875-1881, and these publications were in their hands when they put up this false theory; but to base a property right argument upon, the lawyers demanded this "scientific" authority from them.

The official joint session of this Anglo-American fur seal commission after it had visited the Pribilof Islands during the summer of 1891 was held in Washington, February 8, March 4, 1892. It resulted naturally enough in complete disagreement on every question of fact concerned save in one general statement, that the fur seal herd of Alaska had been greatly diminished in numbers owing to excessive killing at the hands of man! After this absurd mouse ran out from that laboring joint commission mountain, then our commissioners set to work and prepared a report which suited the lessees, regardless of fact or sentiment. The British commissioners did the same—they fitted their work to suit the interests of the pelagic hunters. Indeed, they had no alternative, since the United States commissioners led the way.

The arguments before the Paris sessions of the tribunal opened April 5, 1903, and ended in August following. On the 16th of August the award was made. So vociferous and so emphatic were the agent, the counsel and the "experts" of the case of the United States, in declaring that they had secured a "great victory," and that these rules and regulations so secured had completely destroyed the business of pelagic sealing—so vociferous and insistent were they then that they actually alarmed the pelagic hunters in Victoria. These men called a mass meeting to indignantly denounce their representatives, and Sir Charles H. Tupper, who had those interests in charge, was compelled to publicly explain and assure them that they were not hurt. He was right.

Regulations Fail Utterly.

These rules and regulations of the commissioners declared the unpleasant truth that the British members had gained possession of much more detailed information of island killing and pelagic hunting than our men had. It developed the fact that Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson had spent three days investigating on the Pribilof Islands to every one so passed by Messrs. Merriam and Mendenhall; that these British agents had made an extended tour of the entire extent of the northwest coast, and had thus secured a great amount of direct testimony from pelagic fur seal hunters, while our men had been nowhere and had learned nothing except what the lessees had taught them during their nine days' wonder on the Pribilof Islands!

This was a great shock to our astute agent, John W. Foster. He at once hurried special agents in government vessels up the northwest coast during the season of 1892 and

inaugurated that silly work of getting affidavits from all of the Indian and white seal hunters who could be found and who would swear that they lost ninety out of every hundred fur seals which they killed at sea, and that these particular fur seals were all females, or nearly all so. Then to prod the intelligence and stimulate the honesty of these hunters they were paid from \$2 to \$5 each for these affidavits by Mr. Foster's agents. After several hundred of such worthless statements had been bagged in this manner, then the Canadians caught on to the game. They followed over the same ground and secured from the same men another series of affidavits denying that the Foster affidavits were correct transcripts of what they had said, and asserting under oath that they had been paid so much per man for what they did say by these Foster agents aforesaid.

The Trick Exposed

Therefore, when Agent Foster strung out that long series of worthless, bogus testimony above cited in his opening of our case before the tribunal, the British counsel nearly countered on him in rebuttal and left him in the air, and at once placed our case in a shabby position as to sense and integrity before the court.

Bad, indeed, as this was, yet it was not the worst blow delivered by our own manager to our argument. Mr. Foster went still deeper into the mire. He had a large series of old Russian American company letters translated, and they were so translated as to carry a fraudulent interpretation of their text, so as to assert on the part of the Russian government a claim of exclusive jurisdiction over the entire area of Behring Sea. This fraud in the opening of our printed case was at once pointed out by the British agent. Foster then admitted the fraud, withdrew the letters, and apologized; a nice opening that for the case of the United States!

Therefore, the readers of the Globe can now understand what a depressing effect this opening of our case must have had on the court in so far as our claim of being all right and the Canadian argument being all wrong went, and this, too, at the very opening of the sessions of the tribunal, coupled with the attempt of our agent and counsel to suppress and deny the appearance of any report to Secretary Windom, because it truthfully described the injurious work of the lessees in the islands. These exhibitions of ignorance and venality on the part of the managers of the case of the United States did not fail to harm our cause in the minds of the public at home. Of the British had greatly fallen off, and that milk was taking its place. As alcohol is prescribed often as a stimulant, than all other drugs combined, the opinion of Sir Victor was immediately controverted by other medical men hardly less eminent. The argument has been going on in the medical journals ever since, the latest contribution being a statement in the Lancet, signed by some of the most prominent physicians in England.

Praise for Alcohol

The statement is as follows: "In view of the statements frequently made as to present medical opinion regarding alcohol and alcoholic beverages, we, the undersigned, think it desirable to issue the following short statement on the subject, a statement which we believe represents the opinions of leading clinical teachers as well as the great majority of medical practitioners. Recognizing that in prescribing alcohol the requirements of the individual must be clear and free from the selfish interests of the lessees of the seal islands, and not exhibiting at every opportunity a feverish anxiety to serve those selfish interests, the court would have given their demands more respect; but the greed and the anvaris of those land butchers behind our agents and plainly directing them was too much—it was everlasting present, and our "expert" scientists who prepared the base for those arguments, were slain alive by the Canadian naturalists; therefore the British agent and counsel took every advantage of this unfortunate and disgraceful entanglement of the case of the United States. They rubbed it in, over and over again, as Foster, Phelps and Carter progressed in labored defense and denial of every abuse charged and proven upon the lessees by honest, capable and sworn agents of their own government!"

Butchers in Control

At this stage of the proceedings, if our counsel and "experts" had been clear and free from the selfish interests of the lessees of the seal islands, and not exhibiting at every opportunity a feverish anxiety to serve those selfish interests, the court would have given their demands more respect; but the greed and the anvaris of those land butchers behind our agents and plainly directing them was too much—it was everlasting present, and our "expert" scientists who prepared the base for those arguments, were slain alive by the Canadian naturalists; therefore the British agent and counsel took every advantage of this unfortunate and disgraceful entanglement of the case of the United States. They rubbed it in, over and over again, as Foster, Phelps and Carter progressed in labored defense and denial of every abuse charged and proven upon the lessees by honest, capable and sworn agents of their own government!"

"We deplore the evils arising from the abuse of alcoholic beverages, but it is obvious that there is nothing, however beneficial, which does not by excess become injurious."

An Alcoholic German

Sixteen names, some of them as famous as that of Sir Victor, are attached to this statement, but the Lancet does not commit itself; however, as it has already declared the cigarrette to be the purest form in which tobacco can be smoked, temperance people need not expect much comfort from its conclusions when they are presented. To say that even the moderate use of alcohol for adults is beneficial is a bold statement, but it is puerile in comparison with the teaching of a book recently issued by a German doctor, Starke. With his standing in Germany we have no acquaintance, and so there is no particular reason to accept him as an expert witness. He asserts that alcohol is good for the heart, and that it gives energy while protecting the nervous system.

"As an article of diet we hold that the universal belief of civilized mankind that the moderate use of alcohol is good for health is not correct.

"The scientific truth is that alcohol is good to combat exhaustion with only after the fact. A toddy after exposure to the cold, or a dose of brandy after the effort, may stay the waste of tissue until nature's forces come to the aid of the exhausted body. Alcohol is good for the human system only in this way."

Dr. Stark's Contentions

The statement is as follows: "In view of the statements frequently made as to present medical opinion regarding alcohol and alcoholic beverages, we, the undersigned, think it desirable to issue the following short statement on the subject, a statement which we believe represents the opinions of leading clinical teachers as well as the great majority of medical practitioners. Recognizing that in prescribing alcohol the requirements of the individual must be clear and free from the selfish interests of the lessees of the seal islands, and not exhibiting at every opportunity a feverish anxiety to serve those selfish interests, the court would have given their demands more respect; but the greed and the anvaris of those land butchers behind our agents and plainly directing them was too much—it was everlasting present, and our "expert" scientists who prepared the base for those arguments, were slain alive by the Canadian naturalists; therefore the British agent and counsel took every advantage of this unfortunate and disgraceful entanglement of the case of the United States. They rubbed it in, over and over again, as Foster, Phelps and Carter progressed in labored defense and denial of every abuse charged and proven upon the lessees by honest, capable and sworn agents of their own government!"

Passamentories

Braids, bands of velvet and satin, deftly embroidered, bias bands of plain cloth, velvet, silk or satin are all the mode, and we have any amount of variety in passamentories.

Entre-deux of lace insertion figure in the intricate garnitures on gowns, while for evening dresses laces, satin net and chiffon all display beautiful roses and a variety of other fine embroideries, mostly in bold relief, made of tinsel cloth or silk, or sometimes velvet.

The management of the cut of the skirt requires a good deal of thinking out. There should be plenty of fullness at the hem, and it should be lined to a good depth, with plenty of flounces of chiffon and muslin inside.

CART HARNESS

Strong and serviceable. Extra heavy collars, just the thing required for heavy work. We sell at the right prices. You'll find this a harness you can depend on. In fact you can depend on any harness you buy here. We have every kind of harness—heavy and light—for every kind of service. All are honest harness at honest prices. Also a large assortment of trunks and valises.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.

44 Yates Street

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for a duplicate certificate of title to lot 71, Springfield Estate, (Map 52B) Victoria city.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to above land, issued to Anton Hilmann Olson on the 29th day of November, 1901, and numbered 3334.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar General, Victoria, B. C.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

this 20th day of March, 1907.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Jesse Cowper, deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors of the Estate of Jesse Cowper, deceased, requiring notice on or before the 13th day of May, 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned duly verified, and all parties indebted to said Estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of April, 1907.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMICKEN,

20 Basin Street,

Victoria, B. C.

Soleitors for Harriet Cowper and John Cowper, Newbury, the Executrix and Executor.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Freight must be delivered before 5 p. m. at Company's warehouse and office, 53 Wharf street. Tel. 1164.

CAMOSUN

The only steamer on the route built with steel water tight compartments and double bottom, insuring safety of passengers.

Freight must be delivered before 5 p. m. at Company's warehouse and office, 53

Wharf street. Tel. 1164.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Through Tickets

to Cowichan Lake

WILL BE ON SALE ON AND AFTER MAY 1st.

Victoria to Cowichan Lake and return Five Dollars.

Tickets available for fifteen days from date of issue.

The King and the Kaiser

An Intimate Study of Contrasts in Royal Personages

"Courtier," writing in the Boston Transcript, says: Although the position of the monarch in Great Britain is so hedged about by the limitation of the constitution that, politically speaking, he has no power and, whatever his own personal feelings may be, must obey the voice of the majority of parliament, on the other hand the throne stands outside the sphere of politics and all the shocks and crises consequent on party warfare. Queen Victoria, amongst her intimate friends, was known to favor the Toryism of her youth, and in later years the Conservatism as represented by Lord Beaconsfield. But the predilection was purely personal, for, as a sovereign she was unswervingly impartial, and neither Liberal nor Conservative could say that she ever favored one party or the other. Not only is King Edward equally impartial, but his political opinions are unknown even to his closest friends and counsellors.

But in the six years that have elapsed since he ascended the throne, the King has made it abundantly clear that he has no sympathy with that section of politicians who are known as "Little Englanders," who scout the colonial and imperial ideas, and who believe that England's greatest safety lies in a splendid isolation from all international concerns.

England's Progress in Six Years

When King Edward succeeded his mother the war was still raging in South Africa, and Great Britain stood alone. The feeling of practicality the whole of Europe was against her; the press of the leading Continental powers rejoiced openly and unreservedly in the disasters that befell her army; no misrepresentation was too absurd for credence, and eminent foreign draftsmen were so imbued by national rancor that they applied their pencils to obscene caricatures of the venerable and reverent Queen Victoria, whose long life of unceasing devotion to her duty and her people was then drawing to its close.

Six years have passed, and today Great Britain is on terms of the warmest cordiality with the whole of Europe, Germany excepted. And this change is due entirely to the personal initiative of King Edward. France has been charmed by his attitude of distrust by his visits, both official and private, to Paris, by his reception of President Loubet in London, and the personal welcome he has extended to her fleets. Italy has renewed her ancient affection for Great Britain. Portugal has established an understanding with the King's government, and Spain is even more closely allied by the marriage of its sovereign to the King's niece. One of the King's daughters is queen of Norway; another of his nieces will one day be queen of Sweden, Greece and Denmark are ruled by brothers of Queen Alexandra. In the Balkans Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is at a meeting with King Edward, a friendship that may serve him well in the future since an excellent understanding exists between England and Austria. Throughout the length and breadth of Europe the King's tact and diplomacy, his obvious sincerity in desiring that he should rule his country in peace and friendship with all men, has enormously enhanced the prestige of Great Britain.

Only Russia and Germany stand outside the circle of friendly nations which now surround the King. Russia has been too much occupied with her internal troubles since the war with Japan, and this, allied to the present financial disorganization of her affairs, puts her into the background, diplomatically speaking, and whatever the private relations of the reigning families may be—the Czar is the nephew of Queen Alexandra and the Czarevna of King Edward—there is no official sign of national rapprochement. Germany is another matter.

King and Kaiser Uncongenial

It is whispered that although Emperor William has only himself to thank for the isolation in which Germany stands today, his unceasing parade of the strength of his army and his unceasing talk of war scarcely being conducive to feelings of security in the breasts of his neighbors, and especially in England, a personal difference between King Edward and himself is the actual cause of the coolness which exists between the two countries. King Edward, it is said, has never forgiven the Emperor for his treatment of his mother, the Empress Frederick, in the tragical days preceding and following the Emperor Frederick's death. The Empress was the King's favorite sister, and the present Emperor's attitude, both to her and to his dying father, aroused his uncle's keen indignation and disgust. When the Emperor imprisoned his mother in her palace until she yielded in the private diary of her husband, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was, like the rest of his family, obliged to be diplomatic, but he is said never to have forgotten this first exercise of his nephew's imperial power.

The Emperor William has never from his childhood been popular with his English uncles and aunts. As a boy they found him "bumptious" and "conceited"; as a youth "odious"; and as a man they all seem bent upon seeing as little of him as possible. In England there is no official press which can be "inspired"; government subsidies to newspapers do not exist. But in Germany, Bismarck reduced newspaper subvention to a fine art and used the press as a means of attacking his enemies. The custom still prevails, and in the diplomatic world it is an open secret that many of the German newspaper campaigns have been started by the direct inspiration of majesty itself, and as this secret is equally well known in English royal circles, increased cordiality between Buckingham Palace and Potsdam is scarcely to be expected.

The Emperor was supposed to have modified opinion of his uncle's mental capacity when the latter was Prince of Wales, and is known to have spoken very frankly about his uncle's friendship for Jews and the merely rich; but the uncle has beaten the nephew on his own ground. The Emperor has visited and revisited almost every court in Europe in the greatest pomp and circumstance, even taking his own bodyguard with him to Rome, with the intention of maintaining friendly relations between Germany and the powers and of furthering German diplomacy. But the repetition of his visits has not been popular, since they represent an enormous expense to his royal hosts; his last visit to Athens, it is said, seriously crippled the Greek court. King Edward has likewise paid state visits to foreign capitals, but not upon his own invitation, and whilst surrounded with all that befitting his position, he has not created unnecessary expense and trouble for his entertainers by taking

a vast suite and a small army of servants, bodyguards, chariots and horsemen. The results of King Edward's official visits, of his yachting cruises in foreign waters in the spring, his "cures" at foreign watering places in the autumn, have proved of the utmost service to his country. King Edward smooths out and knots together more loose ends in the ropes of international diplomacy during these so-called pleasure trips than is ever made known to the world. The history of the Spanish marriage yet to be written, it is known, reveals a tale older than the Emperor William made desperate efforts to place a German princess as queen consort beside King Alfonso's throne. King Edward's visits to Spanish waters removed the German impression, and not only does an English princess now share the Spanish crown, but the Latin nations have a tangible proof, following upon the one provided by the entente cordiale with France, that England not only seeks peace and friendship upon the Mediterranean, but is prepared to give earnest of her desire.

An old lady, who has lived in close attendance upon the royalty of a foreign court since her youth, and whose knowledge of European sovereigns is therefore encyclopedic, recently described to the writer the visits of the Emperor William and of King Edward to the court in which she is a valued friend and an honored servant. "It was Aesop's fable of the wind and the sun," she said. "The Emperor came and blew his advice on everything and everybody. We ought to do this, we ought to do that. That man was a perfect hurricane. Your King came; He smiled, he beamed. It was like the sun. He made us all feel that we were beautiful and wonderful, and yet with no flattery. We all fell in love with him from the moment he clasped our Queen's hand. He not only said nice things, but he did nice things. He thought of everybody. And we never felt that his charming speeches and attentions came from the idea, 'It is the tactful thing I do.' Not at all came from his heart. The Emperor was charming personally, but one felt that he was criticizing all the time. He never forgot that he was an emperor, and therefore just one rung higher than our own King. In short, he was distinctly patronizing. But King Edward never forgot that he was a guest, and do you know, he never said 'T' once? It seemed to me that the Emperor never said anything else. King Edward has eyes in the back of his head. Nothing escapes him. Once evening there was a great function at the palace. We had been standing for nearly two hours. Our Queen is most kind and considerate in these matters, but the visit of the English King, such an honor such a success, had made her quite bouleversée. She forgot to sit down herself or to give the order to our poor ladies in attendance. I am getting old, and standing makes me suffer. King Edward saw my distress. He was walking about talking to everybody. Suddenly he stopped in front of me. I made my courtesy, and heard my poor knees crack. Your King said a few nothing, and then whispered, 'Duchess, you must sit down! I see you are worn out by standing so long. I will stand in front of you so that no one can see.' And the dear, kind man was as good as his word. By-and-by he went up to our Queen. What he said I don't know, but she sat down and gave the signal with her fan, which means that we ladies may also sit. The Emperor would have watched us standing until 5 o'clock in the morning, and never have given our poor aching feet a thought. I say that a man, whether he is a king or a peasant, who thinks of the little things can take care of the big things."

There are not lacking those who prophesy that these diplomatic visits and journeys of King Edward are fraught with a certain amount of danger since foreign potentates and statesmen may deduce from them support and engagement which it might be impossible for England either to give or to fulfil. But Jonahs are always to be found. King Edward is too astute, too practiced a diplomatist to commit either himself or his country.

The success of the King's foreign diplomacy has certainly increased his popularity in England, or rather it would be more accurate to say that it has created a respect for him. As Prince of Wales, the King was always popular because he was regarded as a "jolly good fellow," but his position as leader of the world of fashion prevented him from inspiring those feelings usually excited by more serious-minded princes. His talent for kingship has raised the admiration of his subjects.

The Prince Not a Social Being

The contrast between the position occupied by King Edward as Prince of Wales and that occupied by his son and heir is very striking. The present Prince of Wales is naturally not so much in the public eye as was his father, who was brought forward at an early age owing to the seclusion of Queen Victoria, and as he does not possess the King's geniality of manner he counts for little with the man in the street. Neither does he possess his father's tact and faculty for putting people at their ease. He never goes abroad if he can possibly help it, and therefore does not make those acquaintances and friends in foreign countries in whom his cosmopolitan father has delighted and from whom he gleams his wide knowledge of international affairs. Nor does the Prince of Wales possess the keen intelligence of the King. His chief interests in life are shooting and collecting postage stamps. He is a typical John Bull, stolid, domestic and was born without the gift, so essential to princes, of saying the right thing at the right time. His public speeches after his return from his colonial tour were admirable. Some one congratulated him upon the speech at the Mansion House luncheon when the city of London welcomed him home again. "Yes, wasn't it good?" answered the Prince. "But I didn't write—mentioning the name of one of the staff that had accompanied him upon the tour) wrote it for me. He does these things very well." There is something pleasant in this refusal of praise for another's work, but to blunt out the fact that he was not the author of his own speeches (very few royal persons are) in a room full of people was neither wise nor well-considered.

The foundation of the popularity of the King and Queen was undoubtedly laid years ago by their gracious demeanor in public. They bow, they smile continually, and seem personally pleased by the greetings of their subjects. Queen Alexandra especially, but the Prince and Princess of only daughter and heiress Mary, who

married Captain David Grant, of the 84th regiment, and of Blairfindy, Scotland.

Baron de Longueil

In 1880, Charles Grant, great-great grandson of Marie de Longueil and the owner of the chateau of Longueil and of the Longueil estates, presented a petition to the Crown, asking for its recognition of his claim to the title of Baron de Longueil on the strength of that clause in the Treaty of Quebec transferring the sovereignty from France to Great Britain, and according to which "all rights and privileges of what kindsoever should be reserved and secured to all individuals of French descent to which they had been entitled under the previous regime." Inasmuch as the favor petitioned for by Charles Grant did not involve the concession of any precedence, immunities or prerogatives beyond the mere permission to make use of the title of Baron de Longueil, the matter was not looked into very closely and the favor was granted. Had a more careful examination been made the English authorities would have discovered that the French Barony de Longueil was heritable only in the legitimate male line direct, and that, like other French nobility honors, dating from prior and subsequent to the great revolution at Paris, it could not descend through the distant side of the house; consequently, that the barony had become extinct on the death of the third Baron, Charles de Longueil, without male issue, in 1755.

Nobles of New France

The nobles of New France, as Canada was known in olden times, were a very restricted body. There seems to have been only two marquises, namely that of De Sable, granted in 1686, in conjunction with certain lands at Three Rivers, and the Marquise de Mioscou, conferred upon a certain Michel de St. Martin, together with the island of Mioscou, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. But there is no evidence that either of these two Marquesses ever even visited Canada, and their honors are long since extinct. There were two countships, that of Orsainville and of St. Laurent, the latter comprising the grant of the Island of Orleans, just below Quebec. Besides these, there were five baronies, of which that of De Longueil is one. None of these marquises, countships or baronies are still in existence, save the Barony de Longueil, which may be said to have been revived in error by Queen Victoria.

The remainder of the seigneurs of Canada was composed of younger sons of noble houses of France, who had emigrated to the New World, and a sprinkling of important colonists, who as a reward for their services to the French government had received the rank of noble, but without any particular title beyond that of seigneur. It is their descendants who constitute all that is left of the old seigneurat of Canada—Marquise de Fontenoy In New York Tribune.

Where the King Cannot Go

The King of England labors under one curious disability. He may not listen to a debate in the House of Commons. Admission to the legislative chamber, which is open to his lowest subject, is denied to the sovereign. The King is the head of parliament. According to the theory of the constitution His Majesty summons parliament to meet in order that it might advise him in the government of the realm. Indeed, he is supposed theoretically to preside over its deliberations. Yet it has come to pass that the actual presence of the Sovereign in parliament, except on ceremonial occasions, would now be regarded as unconstitutional. He only attends in the House of Lords to open parliament, to give the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses, or to prorogue parliament at the end of the session. Does it not seem an extraordinary thing to say that Queen Victoria during the course of her long reign of sixty-three years, was never in the House of Commons? Not even was it given to her to see her faithful Commons at work.

In connection with this same magazine has the following interesting paragraph:

The library at Buckingham Palace contains all the reports, bound in volumes, which Queen Victoria received from the leaders of the House of Commons during her reign. The writers of the reports were great parliamentarians and statesmen—Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Disraeli, Sir Stafford Northcote, Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill, W. H. Smith, Sir William Harcourt and Arthur Balfour.

What is interesting reading they must make, these descriptions of many memorable nights in the House of Commons from the pen of the leaders of the assembly! The writers would naturally aim at making their reports bright and descriptive, and conveying to Her Majesty incidents which she would look for in vain in the newspapers. At any rate, the few glimpses we have been given of the contents of these volumes show that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli, at least, spent pictorial sketches of scenes in the House—The Strand Magazine.

An Interview With Lawson

I once interviewed Thomas Lawson. It was the most one-sided interview and at the same time the most successful that I have ever had.

At the time I was selling a new "code" book, I knew that Mr. Lawson was one of the heaviest private users of the wire in the country, and believed I could interest him because the code would save him money.

Getting through his secretary all right, I found myself ushered into Mr. Lawson's private office. He sat at his heavy, rich desk in the midst of many papers and the still more multitudinous decorations and bric-a-brac that filled his office.

My opening talk brought not a word from Mr. Lawson; only a nod. He evidently was listening to what I was saying and appreciated it, although his eyes were fixed on some papers on his desk.

I went on to the next section of my talk, showing how valuable this thing would be to him. Still not a word, only a second nod.

There was only one thing left to say or do to make my stereotyped ending of the interview, which consisted of filling out a contract and in a suggestive manner slipping it along the desk.

Mr. Lawson saw it coming. He reached for it and signed his name, handed it back to me, and turned his attention again to the papers on his desk.

Absolutely not a word had he said.

Rifle Shooting as a Pastime

By a Correspondent of the London Times

It is, perhaps, prudent to begin with a protest that in writing about rifle-shooting, by which for the moment I mean the use of the rifle at inanimate targets, as a pastime or amusement there is no shadow of suggestion that such rifle-shooting has not its serious side. It is not of the most grave import to the nation. Not Lord Roberts himself, whose efforts to encourage his fellow countrymen to learn some skill in the art of using the weapon which, more than any other, decides the issues of battles on land, command the sympathetic admiration of all, can feel more strongly than I do, that the favor petitioned for that the French Barony de Longueil was heritable only in the legitimate male line direct, and that, like other French nobility honors, dating from prior and subsequent to the great revolution at Paris, it could not descend through the distant side of the house; consequently, that the barony had become extinct on the death of the third Baron, Charles de Longueil, without male issue, in 1755.

As an instance of this fact, the position of the Duchess of Edinburgh (now Dowager Grand Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha) occupied in public disfavor was entirely due to her impatience when she made her first entry as a bride into London. She drove by the side of Queen Victoria. The marriage was popular; the Queen had not appeared in public for some time, and the enthusiasm at the covert side, the action of which is a matter of concern rather than to himself. He may have begun, to go back to personal reminiscence, with a muzzle-loader. He may have progressed from that to a 16 bore pin fire with under lever, to a second, a central fire, operated by a side snap-catch with the right thumb, to a third with a top-lever—all these with hammers—and finally, after possibly another stage or two, to that in which the gun ready charged is deftly placed in his hand and as deftly taken up. In the early stages he has learned each case known to me, and those cases are many, with the same eagerness and keen emulation which has been shown, more conspicuously of late than in times gone by, in our public schools. It has to be observed, however, with regret, that their enthusiasm falls off after a while unless it is stimulated by artificial means; and this, perhaps, is not strange. The man who works with his hands, the artisan, the agricultural laborer, may be assumed to be a patriot; he is patriotic at heart when the country really needs his services; but he does not realize that it is his duty to render those services valuable by making himself fit to handle his gun, has learned each successive action sufficiently well for the shot without difficulty; but the day has come when the rabbits start running out of the bury rather too fast for his convenience, or the partridges get up in quick succession from the turnips, or the pheasants rise in bouquets from the undergrowth in the corner of the covert, and he has had to load and fire and reload quickly. Then almost of a surety fingers and thumbs have fumbled after the action of the old gun, which they had learned to find by instinct, and they have been lost.

It is acquired, too, under pleasant conditions. Few persons who have not tried the experiment realize how simple it is to obtain the necessary range as a rule. A disused chalk-pit for example, is perfect for the purpose; a brick or stone-walled barn does very well—it is apt to be otherwise engaged in the winter. Rifles and ammunition are very cheap, and it may be said with absolute safety that there is not a village in the country where the growing lads would not, if given the opportunity, welcome the idea. It fact they have welcomed it in every case known to me, and those cases are many, with the same eagerness and keen emulation which has been shown, more conspicuously of late than in times gone by, in our public schools. It has to be observed, however, with regret, that their enthusiasm falls off after a while unless it is stimulated by artificial means; and this, perhaps, is not strange. The man who works with his hands, the artisan, the agricultural laborer, may be assumed to be a patriot; he is patriotic at heart when the country really needs his services; but he does not realize that it is his duty to render those services valuable by making himself fit to handle his gun, has learned each successive action sufficiently well for the shot without difficulty; but the day has come when the rabbits start running out of the bury rather too fast for his convenience, or the partridges get up in quick succession from the turnips, or the pheasants rise in bouquets from the undergrowth in the corner of the covert, and he has had to load and fire and reload quickly. Then almost of a surety fingers and thumbs have fumbled after the action of the old gun, which they had learned to find by instinct, and they have been lost.

This familiarity with rifles is, it has been stated, part of the whole duty of the Sovereign in parliament, except on ceremonial occasions, would now be regarded as unconstitutional. He only attends in the House of Lords to open parliament, to give the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses, or to prorogue parliament at the end of the session. Does it not seem an extraordinary thing to say that Queen Victoria during the course of her long reign of sixty-three years, was never in the House of Commons? Not even was it given to her to see her faithful Commons at work.

This familiarity with rifles is, it has been stated, part of the whole duty of the Sovereign in parliament, except on ceremonial occasions, would now be regarded as unconstitutional. The poor shots fall off; they inform possible readers that it is waste of time to join the club loses the men to shooting for the Elcho is neither wide nor deep. In any case, it is the most pleasure to be obtained; for rifle-shooting, as of other sports or games, it is true that in proportion to the excellence of the result is the man's joy in producing it.

In fact, consummate rifle-shooting is a very delightful occupation indeed; and now that a match rifle is but a .303 service barrel—requiring renewing pretty often, it must be confessed—with match-sights, the financial gulf between the lad practising with a Morris tube and the match-rifleman who has a chance of shooting for the Elcho is neither wide nor deep. In any case, in the effort is much pleasure to be obtained; for rifle-shooting, as of other sports or games, it is true that in proportion to the excellence of the result is the man's joy in producing it.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 5, Block III., Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to above land, issued to William Fitzherbert Bullen, on the 16th day of July, 1889, and numbered 893A.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 20th day of April, 1907.

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Dr. Jameson's Career

A penniless Scotch doctor, a broken invalid in search of health, an adventurer in a savage country, the leader of a mad filibustering raid that excited the attention of the world, a convict in jail, and now the foremost political figure in South Africa—these are the chief stages in the astonishing career of Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, writes Horace Green in Munsey's.

The rise of "Dr. Jim," who is one of the notable figures at the colonial conference now assembling in London, is really one of the most refreshing and encouraging events of the times we live in. Throughout his career the qualities that stuck out like lighthouses are his splendid courage, his absolute freedom from humbug and pretense, and his unwavering loyalty to his friends.

Jameson was the son of Scottish people in moderate circumstances, who had to make a sacrifice to send him to college. He was always at the head of his class, but unadmitted to sports. Indeed, he was considered so delicate that it was thought he could not live long. In spite of physical weakness, he made his mark in the study of medicine at University College hospital, in London, where he won a surgical scholarship and several silver medals. When he was graduated at London university in 1875, he took the gold medal for medical jurisprudence. He was given the degree of M. D. in 1877. By this time his health was so poor that he had to give up work and go on a sea voyage.

A short time later he left England for South Africa, at the expense of saying his life, and began the practice of his profession at Kimberley. During the following ten years he built up a strong reputation, and by 1888, when he reached the first turning point in his career, he was earning a large income and was recognized as the most skillful medical man in South Africa.

One of Jameson's earliest friends in South Africa was Cecil Rhodes. The relationship between the two men, whose characters were singularly complementary, grew closer and closer with the years. In 1888 Rhodes was deep in his dreams for the development of South Africa north of the Transvaal. Jameson believed in these dreams, and when Rhodes, seeking the right to mine gold in Mashonaland, despatched a trustworthy envoy to visit the treacherous Lobengula and secure the necessary concession, "Dr. Jim" undertook the task. His medical knowledge stood him in good stead with Lobengula. By relieving the great chief's ailments the physician gained his end—and the concession became the basis upon which Rhodes and his friends secured the grant of the charter to the South African company.

"Dr. Jim" was from this time busy with enterprises connected with the opening of the new territory. One journey of frightful hardships into the country of Chief Gungunhana, in 1890, filled his veins with fever which kept him ill at Capetown for a long time. He had not thoroughly recovered when he was appointed administrator of Mashonaland—just in time to check the expansion of the Transvaal Boers who had planned a great trek into the new territory. Five thousand of their best fighting men were to go. "The Lord of Heaven, who governs everything, alone can prevent the trek from being made, and no man," said Kruger. But a small force of police and regulars, under Colonel Goold-Adams and Dr. Jameson, headed off the Boers, without fighting, and turned them back into their own country.

"Dr. Jim's" next important work was to break the power of Lobengula and his Matabeles, who had treacherously attacked the white settlers of Rhodesia. With a thousand men—modern weapons—he brought the war to a quick end. Lobengula was killed, and the last important vestige of native strength in the South African spheres of British influence disappeared.

Meanwhile the struggle between Krugerism and Anglo-Saxon progress and civilization was rapidly drawing to a climax in the neighboring South African Republic. It is not necessary to revive here the issues of the bitter controversy that was ultimately settled by a great war. It is enough to say that under the regime then established in the Transvaal the foreign residents of Johannesburg, numbering something like sixty thousand people, were practically debarred from civil and political rights. Without going into the rights and wrongs of the matter, their position was one that Anglo-Saxons were not likely to endure indefinitely. A reform committee was organized, its most important members being Cecil Rhodes' brother, Colonel Frank Rhodes; an American engineer, John Hayes Hammond; and an Irishman, Mr. Fitzpatrick, now Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. Finding legal methods of securing redress absolutely useless, the committee planned a man.

In this plot Cecil Rhodes, then premier of Cape Colony, became a participant, unpardonable as was such a course in his official position. Dr. Jameson entered into it still more actively and enthusiastically. Indeed, his enthusiasm far outran his judgment. It had been arranged that when Johannesburg was ready for a rising, Jameson should come to its aid with Rhodesian forces; and during the month of December, 1895, he waited at Mafeking, on the Transvaal border, for the expected signal.

The Famous Jameson Raid

The signal did not come. It had proved unexpectedly difficult to smuggle arms into Johannesburg, and the Reform committee was not ready to strike, having only three thousand rifles and very little ammunition. Messages were sent to Jameson bidding him to wait; but on December 29 he "took the bit between his teeth," to quote Amer's dispassionate account of the affair—"upset the apple-cart," as Cecil Rhodes put it—and started upon his famous raid into the Transvaal.

Not only had he utterly dislocated the plans of his fellow-conspirators, but he had almost ridiculously underestimated the task he had undertaken.

With four hundred and ninety-four men, eight Maxims, and three small field pieces, he had invaded a country which, a few years later, proved itself able to maintain a long war against the full military power of the British Empire. By marching day and night, he did indeed succeed in getting within twenty miles of Johannesburg before the Boers could gather in sufficient force to stop him; but on January 2, at Doornkop, the raiders found themselves surrounded by three thousand burghers,

First College Graduate—I hear you have a job. What doing? Second College Graduate—Oh, running errands and cleaning inkwells and so forth. "Like it?"

"First rate; that is, until my employer had the nerve to ask me out to his house to dinner. It's pretty tough to have to associate with your social inferiors out of business hours."

—Life.

They made a desperate effort to break through; but it soon became clear that the situation was hopeless, and having lost about sixty men killed or wounded, they surrendered to the Boer commander—no other than the celebrated Cronje—on condition that their lives should be spared.

After Dr. Jameson and the officers of his troop had been held for a short time by the Boers, President Kruger wisely handed them over to the British government. The prisoners were promptly taken to England and arranged at Broad street police court on a charge of leading an armed expedition into a friendly state in violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Having been held by the magistrate, they were tried at bar before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell) and two other judges. Lord Russell was extremely severe on the prisoners, saying: "Their crime might entail consequences which nobody could foresee."

The jury gave a verdict of guilty. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and his officers shorter terms. They were removed to Holloway jail and treated as ordinary convicts. Dr. Jameson suffered more severely from the failure of his raid than from his imprisonment. In conversation with a friend he said: "Revolutions to be justified must be successful. Ours was not. I got fifteen months; I deserved fifteen years—for having failed."

After seven months in prison, Jameson fell so desperately ill that he was released in order to save his life. For a time thereafter he relapsed into comparative obscurity. Then came the great conflict that was finally to decide the issue between the Boer and the Briton in South Africa. "Dr. Jim" was right on the spot, but he was snubbed by the British authorities and almost driven away, in recognition of his previous exploit. They refused him all military employment. He took service as a humble hospital assistant, and went through the siege of Ladysmith in that capacity. Overheated correspondents said that the Boers would draw him to pieces if they caught him. How "Dr. Jim" Re-established Himself

He caught fever at Ladysmith and after recovering, went to Kimberley, where he began the campaign which led to his later political triumph. In June, 1900, he was elected without opposition from Kimberley to the Cape parliament.

At that time Cecil Rhodes was dying. The sufferings of the siege of Kimberley had aggravated his constitutional weakness. "Dr. Jim" was constantly at his side. When the Colossus of South Africa was passing away in the cottage at Mulnburg, although his own brother was present, it was "Dr. Jim's" hand that he held, and the last word he uttered was "Jameson."

Dr. Jameson was the heir of Cecil Rhodes' political ideas, as well as his legal executor. Rhodes did not leave him a large fortune, but a handsome income, carefully tied up, for the dying man remarked.

"If I left 'Dr. Jim' a lot of money to do as he liked with, he would spend or lend it all in a fortnight."

To complete Dr. Jameson's succession to the Rhodes heritage, he is now occupying Groote Schuur, the beautiful house in Cape Colony, with the wonderful zoological and botanical collections, which was the dead man's chief interest outside of politics.

"Dr. Jim," it may be mentioned, is a bachelor, as Cecil Rhodes was. He is fifty-three years old. Physically, he is neither imposing in stature nor handsome of face, though he has bright and attractive large brown eyes. About his clothes he is so careless that he hardly knows what he has on. Not interested in outdoor sports, he occasionally likes a game of poker. He is absolutely simple in manners; anybody with business can go and talk to him. He hates cant and hypocrisy. An admirer of Parnell, he was disgusted when that remarkable man was deposed from his political leadership for a domestic aberration.

"What difference can it make in a man, as a legislator, what his morals are, if he has genius and intellect and can use them?" was "Dr. Jim's" way of looking at the case.

As to his own great mistake—the "raid"—that, as appears, has been forgotten him. His triumph over that very serious and disastrous error is more remarkable when it is remembered that he has gained much personal popularity among the element of the Cape population against whose racial interests the raid was directed. During his rapid progress to leadership in the Cape parliament, Hofmeyer, Sauer and Merriman, the leaders of the Afrikaner Bond, or Dutch party, were opposed to him, but he did not arouse their hatred. The fact that he has been a convict in jail does not seem to have hurt his standing in the least. South Africa is a new country, where the elementary virtues are in demand, and even the South African Dutch recognize that here is a man.

"Dr. Jim" himself now freely speaks of the raid as abominable and indefensible. He makes no attempt to explain or excuse it, but merely asks that it be ignored in order that full attention may be directed to live issues. So he has gone steadily forward, growing especially in the ability to address and control audiences. The administrator has added the power of exposition to his accomplishments.

A Royal Ingrate

The record of Albas II, does not bear out these protestations. He is a royal ingrate, and forgets that but for British influence he would not now occupy the throne. If a monarch, with an European education is so forgetful, or so blind to the facts, it is no wonder that the fellowfeare, historically hare-brained and credulous, should be misled, and dangerously encouraged by Mr. Robertson and his fellow-agitators. That Lord Cromer's resignation should be announced at a time when the Nationalist movement is becoming so bold is a matter for regret, and were it not for Sir Edward Grey the situation might well be regarded as dangerous in the extreme.

First College Graduate—I hear you have a job. What doing? Second College Graduate—Oh, running errands and cleaning inkwells and so forth. "Like it?"

"First rate; that is, until my employer had the nerve to ask me out to his house to dinner. It's pretty tough to have to associate with your social inferiors out of business hours."

—Life.

What Cromer Leaves

Lord Cromer's career, more than that of any public man of his generation, gives point to Kipling's famous phrase, "The White Man's Burden," says the Mail and Empire. He is retiring after a lifetime spent in the service in Egypt, and, although his failing health is the ostensible reason, and although it has been officially stated that his relations with the Liberal government are friendly, it is to be remembered that he is not the first great pro-Consul to step down and out since the Campbell-Bannerman government became the director of British affairs. That there is in training another diplomat, at once such a sagacious political adviser and such a financial expert, may be doubted. From Cromer to anyone else approved by the Little Englands will be a descent.

Great Men Leave.

Milner is gone from South Africa, and Curzon from India. Lugard leaves the West Coast, and it is openly hinted that Durand's resignation from Washington was primarily due to his insistence upon British and Canadian rights. The greatest of them all is Cromer, for, though he may lack Milner's brilliancy, he has put a crown upon his work that Milner was not able to do. He stuck to his post, and toiled with cheap and brittle tools, but in the end he can point to modern Egypt as the work of his hands, a work built upon as sure foundations as the pyramids themselves, but now threatened with destruction by it.

Revolution to be Justified must be Successful. Ours was not. I got fifteen months; I deserved fifteen years—for having failed."

After seven months in prison, Jameson fell so desperately ill that he was released in order to save his life. For a time thereafter he relapsed into comparative obscurity. Then came the great conflict that was finally to decide the issue between the Boer and the Briton in South Africa. "Dr. Jim" was right on the spot, but he was snubbed by the British authorities and almost driven away, in recognition of his previous exploit. They refused him all military employment.

He took service as a humble hospital assistant, and went through the siege of Ladysmith in that capacity. Overheated correspondents said that the Boers would draw him to pieces if they caught him. How "Dr. Jim" Re-established Himself

He caught fever at Ladysmith and after recovering, went to Kimberley, where he began the campaign which led to his later political triumph. In June, 1900, he was elected without opposition from Kimberley to the Cape parliament.

At that time Cecil Rhodes was dying. The sufferings of the siege of Kimberley had aggravated his constitutional weakness. "Dr. Jim" was constantly at his side. When the Colossus of South Africa was passing away in the cottage at Mulnburg, although his own brother was present, it was "Dr. Jim's" hand that he held, and the last word he uttered was "Jameson."

Dr. Jameson was the heir of Cecil Rhodes' political ideas, as well as his legal executor. Rhodes did not leave him a large fortune, but a handsome income, carefully tied up, for the dying man remarked.

"If I left 'Dr. Jim' a lot of money to do as he liked with, he would spend or lend it all in a fortnight."

To complete Dr. Jameson's succession to the Rhodes heritage, he is now occupying Groote Schuur, the beautiful house in Cape Colony, with the wonderful zoological and botanical collections, which was the dead man's chief interest outside of politics.

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The Danger.

Mr. Stead and Mr. Lloyd-George made the Boers understand that the people of Great Britain were at heart opposed to the war, and would never consent to hostilities. The war once started, they encouraged the Boers with predictions of European intervention. Relying upon this misinformation, the Boer war was begun, and continued. That something of the same kind may occur in Egypt is quite possible.

The Khedive's Interview

Only a few days ago the Khedive gave an interview to a French newspaper man, which, a few years ago, might have resulted in an Anglo-French complication. Fortunately, the entente makes impossible friction between the two powers but friction between the Khedive and the British Administrator has been more frequent ever since the change of government, and is likely to become more serious in view of the Robertson crusade. The Khedive declares that he likes the French, and he wants as many of them as possible to come to Egypt. In effect, he says that it was a mistake for France to give England a free hand in Egypt; but asserts that "we are very fond of the French all the same." He insists that the time has almost come when Egypt will take charge of her own affairs, but dismisses any anti-foreign fanatical or despotic intentions, both for himself and for the adherents of the Socialist philosophy."

The Khedive's Interview

California will likely put herself on record as favoring the eight-hour day for the street car men. Similar efforts are now in progress in all the States of the Union.

The Painters and Decorators.

One hundred and eighty-five monthly and 179 weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trades unionism.

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—Life.

The World of Labor

UNION MEETINGS.

Barbers	2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bolermakers	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bolermakers' Helpers	1st and 3rd Thursday
Bricklayers	1st and 4th Saturday
Bartenders	1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters	Alternate Mondays
Cigarmakers	1st Friday
Clothing Workers	1st Monday
Garnet Workers	2nd and 4th Monday
Laborers	1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers	4th Thursday
Laundry Workers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Lugers	Every Monday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Moulder	2nd Wednesday
Musicians	1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters	1st and 3rd Monday
Printers	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Pressmen	2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonemasons	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	1st Tuesday
Tailors	2nd p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Tailors' Helpers	1st Monday
T & L. Council	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters	

merly thought unnecessary to become

MOTHER BELIEVES IN PERUNA.

Mrs. K. Kane, of Chicago, Uses Pe-ru-na in her family of five children, Grace, Myrtle, Edward, Reeves and George.

GRACE

Pe-ru-na in the Home.
After all, experience is the best teacher. Some doctors may write in favor of Pe-ru-na. Other doctors may write against it. But this is the testimony of the mothers and fathers who are rearing families, who love their children, who must economize as to doctor bills, who are raising little boys and girls into men and women of the future, it is the testimony of such people that really counts.

There is no way to positively ascertain how many families in the United States rely upon Peruna for the many climatic ailments to which the family is subject. The number must be a great one. Several millions perhaps. They have learned how to use Peruna for ordinary ailments, and in that way are guarding their homes against more serious diseases.

Such ailments as coughs and colds, sore throat and catarrh, croup and colic, indigestion and loss of appetite, anemia and nervousness, all these ailments are promptly relieved by a few doses of Peruna at the right time.

Millions of provident mothers and fathers are guarding the interests of the home by using Dr. Hartman's great remedy, and profiting by his medical booklets and personal advice.

MYRTLE

Catarrhal Croup.

Few people realize how frequently croup is caused by catarrhal congestion of the throat. Probably nine cases out of ten of croup is of the catarrhal variety.

The medical profession recognizes three forms of croup. The spasmodic, membranous croup and catarrhal croup.

Nearly every case of the catarrhal variety, and a few doses of Peruna taken at the first appearance of the catarrhal symptoms is generally sufficient to avert the attack of croup altogether.

Croup is a frightful disease. No disease of children so alarms the household,

REEVES GEORGE
A HEALTHY FAMILY

Kept the Children Well.

Mrs. K. Kane, 196 Sebor St., Flat 1, Chicago, Ill., writes:
"Peruna has been used so long in our family that I do not know how I could get along without it."

"I have given it to all of my five children at different times when they suffered with croup, colds and the many ailments that children are subject to, and am pleased to say that it has kept them in splendid health."

"I have also used it for a catarrhal difficulty of long standing, and it cured me in a short time, so I have every reason to praise Peruna."

It is impossible to estimate how many homes have been protected against croup by the proper use of Peruna.

Household Remedies.

"There is no remedy in the world which has proven so popular for catarrh as Peruna. It has been used for more than thirty years and cured thousands of cases, as proven by our testimonials.

In the early history of this country every family had its home-made medicines. Herb teas, bitters, laxatives and tonics were to be found in almost every house, compounded by the housewife,

sometimes assisted by the apothecary or the family doctor.

Furnishing medical compounds direct to the people, through the druggists, is simply the extension of the practice begun by the people themselves.

Nervous System a Wreck.

John G. Hirdler, Garfield, Kas., writes:

"On December 2, 1899, I was injured by a fall on the Santa Fe R. R., and my entire nervous system was impaired

by the same. The help of a physician was useless. I believe I tried every one in the vicinity, but all were alike and I

remained without strength.

"I then tried Peruna, and after using it for three months was **totally well**. I am seventy-one years old, and my work on the railroad is hard and tedious, but I can work like a young man in all kinds of weather, heat, cold, rain, snow or storm alike.

"Peruna is the purest and best medicine, and if used according to directions, it will help any person and cure any disease for which it is recommended. I recommend this medicine by my own experience to any one suffering from an ailment on the order of mine."

For Herself and Children.

Mrs. Aline DePas, 776 E. 105th St., New York, N. Y., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the curative qualities of Peruna and Manalin. I trust and believe in Dr. Hartman's judgment, and to rely on his remedy, Peruna,

"I was afflicted for over seven years with **catarrh of the head, throat and digestive organs**. I consulted many physicians, but they did me no good.

"One day I happened to read some testimonials in your Peruna almanac. I decided to try Peruna and Manalin. I bought a bottle of each and after taking them for a week, I noticed a change for the better. So I kept it up and after using twelve bottles I was **perfectly cured**.

"I also gave the medicine to my children and they had the same beneficial result. I would never be without these remedies in the house.

"I highly recommend Peruna and Manalin to all my friends, and, in fact, to everybody."

Thousands of families have learned to trust and believe in Dr. Hartman's judgment, and to rely on his remedy, Peruna,

An Excellent Spirit

By the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D.

"An excellent spirit was in him,"—Daniel viii. 3.

The story of Daniel is old and fascinating. It reveals the possibilities of goodness in the midst of circumstances of ungodliness. Daniel and his friends were loyal to God, even in the land of their captors and amid all the enticements of the Court. In such circumstances, perhaps, the subtlest of all temptations assailed men of faith. It is so much easier to float with the stream than to stem it. The principle of accommodation appeals so strongly to our desire for ease that it needs very definite courage to resist. Now the value of such courage and its secret may be learned by centring our thoughts on this man Daniel, and the key of the splendid fidelity of the man may be found in the repeated statement, "An excellent spirit was in him." That literally means that in Daniel the spirit predominated, was foremost. That is ever the secret of true and high success. I will not gratify your curiosity by stating my attitude towards the book of Daniel. I do not know that I have very much sympathy with Daniel when I read that he fed on pulse and grew fat. I have tried pulse! But that and all other things may be set on one side as not of vital importance. An excellent spirit was in him. I like that. Many years ago a boy who was reading this passage in school made a slip of the tongue and said "spirit" instead of "spirit." When Mr. Spurgeon heard the story, he said he thought that was good and sound theology, and the boy was right. But there is more than that in it. What does the story reveal of the spirit of Daniel? Four things.

I find first from a study of this story that in this man there was the spirit of purpose. I find, moreover, there was a spirit of prayer. Therefore, I find there was a spirit of perception. Finally I find there was the spirit of power. Purpose, prayer—these are fundamental things. Resulting from them are perception and power.

The spirit of purpose manifests itself in the beginning of the story. Directly Daniel found himself in a place of peril he "purposed in his heart" that is of supreme importance in the life of any man if he would be a man of power. Thousands of men drift into evil courses for lack of definite and positive committal of themselves to some course of action, to some position. To delay at the first consciousness of peril is to compromise, and to compromise is almost inevitably sooner or later to apostatise. We have given up singing some of the old hymns we used to sing. Call it doggerel if you will, but I should like to hear them sing again. "Dare to have a purpose firm and dare to make it known." Purpose creates the basis of operations. It limits accommodation. Daniel's purpose—that of loyalty to God—is expressed in separation from the corrupting influences of his position. Today, amid the enticements and allurements of a godless age, let every man find a purpose. Let him find the simplest purpose which at the same time enables him to touch all life from its great centre. Men today use it. Is it a sign of weakness to be committed to anything? Not very long

ago a man sought the suffrage of a certain constituency, and in the course of a speech said: "Gentlemen, these are my opinions, but if they do not suit you I am prepared to alter them." That man was not elected. We don't want men lacking in purpose.

Take the general principle and make a personal application of it. Daniel, in the midst of the enticements of the Court, purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the King's meat. At the back of that simple expression there was loyalty to God in the midst of circumstances of great difficulty.

And I notice that this "excellent spirit" of Daniel was a spirit of prayer. The story reveals him as a man having regular habits of prayer. The heart may be determined to loyalty, but unless we know how to lean hard upon the God the force against us will prove too much for us. Thousands of men set their faces towards the city of London clean and determined in purpose, and have gone under because they have fought the battle alone, and have not learned the secret of taking hold of the infinite sources of God by the simple and perpetual practice of prayer. The King's dainties and pleasant things were at Daniel's disposal, but he would be defiled by none of them. He was a man of purpose, who had his window open toward Jerusalem, who lifted his eyes toward the East, a man who saw the invisible, heard things that were never spoken, had traffic and commerce with the infinite forces of the Deity as they wrapped him about in answer to his prayers. Prayer is the outcome of a sense of personal limitation; the outcome of a conviction of the Divine sufficiency. Prayer in practice is a means of communication between man's insufficiency and God's great sufficiency. Purpose and prayer—I recommend them to you still, my brothers, in this age. I make this assertion without any hesitation, and if time allowed could call many witnesses. Men of purpose and prayer have failed again—why? Always because they have weakened in the prayer. Do I forget to pray? Then I fail. Yet to pray without purpose is failure. If you have not committed yourself to any definite line of action prayer is nothing. Prayer only becomes power when man has discovered his position and abides within the law of God. I may pray, and fail. I may purpose, and then pray, and I am invincible against all the forces that may be against me.

Well, what was the result in the case of Daniel? He was a man of perception. There is no doubt the gift of interpretation which Daniel received was one specially bestowed by God for a specific purpose. The immediate application of the story to us is that to the man who has a purpose and waits upon God will be given clarity of vision enabling him to accomplish the work allotted to him. The words of one of the prophets, he will be quickly of understanding in the fear of the Lord. I like Dr. George Adam Smith's translation of it. Changing the figure slightly, he says, "Keen of sight in the fear of the Lord." Isn't that what you

EDWARD

FATHER AND CHILD.

EDWARD

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